YES!
"P & O"
IS 10 YEARS OLD.
PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,168—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1901.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th Feb.
* PERSIA	7000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5987	T. Leitch	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	7000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W. D. G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5247	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at [illegible] route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Blaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Feliner	4,119	1st Apr., 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 6-0.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ. PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE		4,235	in Feb., 1901.
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,041	in March 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,066	Rs. 633-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO INGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,963	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st Feb., 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb., 1901
" DON. BALDUINO	4,560	M. Saporiti	15th Mar, 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.	Captains
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	24th February, 1901. S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	28-1	27th March, 1901. A. Cosnzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901. S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	"	"	"	"

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,003, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th February, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Cassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIAL AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 8th February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S.S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 14th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bosreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th February.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th February.

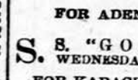
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 8th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th February, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and all information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

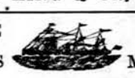
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,303	Seiller	11th Apr., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCCANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 6th March, 1901.

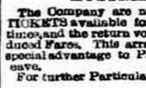
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

"A STEAMER," ..... Sailing about 28th Feb.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 29th Jan., 1901.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SS. SETOS	1746	Koppistatten	18th Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 7th Feb., 1901.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

HAVE JUST ISSUED a REVISED EDITION of their WINE AND STORE CATALOGUE, containing a complete List of their Stock of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, WINES, TOBACCOS etc. A Special Feature of the new List is the GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE which has been made, and which, taking into consideration the well known Superiority of the Goods imported by TREACHER and Co., will leave no doubt of the Great Advantages they are able to offer to the Public.

Notwithstanding the Reduction in Price NO DIFFERENCE will be made in the quality of the Goods which will continue to be the

BEST PROCURABLE.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

CAKES:
WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:
SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.
DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:

TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.

TELEPHONE NO. 42.

NOTICES.

RANGOON GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE above Club purpose raising a LOAN of Rs. 1,32,000 by issue of Rs. 100 DEBENTURES bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum payable half yearly. Anyone wishing to take up a part or the whole of above can have particulars by applying to the CLUB SECRETARY.

MESMERISM, HYPNOTISM-SPIRITUALISM.

I GUARANTEE to CURE CONSUMPTION, Cancer, Plague and all diseases hitherto incurable in a miraculous manner.

Apply by letter to PROFESSOR
F. A. RENAUD,
Poste-restante, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE WORKING of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY having been HANDED over to the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY, the undersigned has, under due authority, taken charge of the amalgamated systems.

H. WENDEN,
Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1901.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

A GOOD LIQUEUR

IS AN EXCELLENT DIGESTIVE

WE have just OPENED a few cases of "CREME DE CACAO A LA VANILLE" a liqueur of exquisite flavour in 17 ounce fluted bottles, which we offer at Rs. 2-8 per bottle. An opportunity not to be missed, as the usual price is Rs. 5 per bottle, and no further supply is expected.

KEMP & Co., LD.,

ESPLANADE BRANCH,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The extreme softness, mellowness and fine character, for which this whisky is so justly noted, are produced by age, high quality and judicious blending.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen	Qts. Rs. 20	0
Do. of 6 Dozen	Pts. Rs. 19	8

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Gaji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

CLEARANCE SALE.
UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers.	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

BUY A BOTTLE OF
DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY
AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A
SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
BY
SPECIAL REQUEST.
MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR'S
COMEDY OPERA COMPANY.
Kindly Assisted by Lady and Gentleman Amateurs.
WILL PRODUCE THE SPARKLING
MUSICAL COMEDY BY IVAN CARYLL,
THE GAY PARISIENNE.
TO CONCLUDE WITH THE CELEBRATED
SERPENTINE DANCE,
BY
MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR,
WITH LIMELIGHT EFFECTS.
PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.'s
(Where seats may be Reserved).

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 3
Dress Circle	" 2
Pit & Gallery	" 1 and Ans. 8

Military in Undress Half-price to second and Third Seats.
Overture at 8.20 P.M.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR A SEASON OF TWELVE NIGHTS.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH.

MISS JANET WALDORF.

The Famous American Actress.
MR. NORVAL McGREGOR,
In Conjunction with
MR. EDMUND RUSSELL,
THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN
SHAKESPEARIAN ACTOR,
Supported by
A powerful and Talented Company in the Classical Heroic Melodrama,
"INGOMAR,"
The Barbarian (in 5 acts.)
Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & Co. Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Commencing at 9-30 P.M.
SEASON TICKETS Rapidly filling. Special Rates.
Production under the Personal direction of A. Don—CURRIER.
Business Manager, J. G. DENT.

NOTICE.

OUR POWER of ATTORNEY in favor of Mr H. O. CAMPBELL has THIS DAY been CANCELLED.
Mr ALEXANDER McLAURIN MONTEATH, and Mr ROBERT HENDERSON IRELAND have been AUTHORISED TO SIGN our firm per procuration from this date.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Bombay, 7th February, 1901.

NOTICE.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

FOR the PUBLIC'S CONVENIENCE a Telegraph Office was opened on 1st February 1901, in the PAREL Post Office, situated at the junction of Supari Bagh, and Parel Roads. The working hours will be from 10 a.m., to 5 p.m.
GRAHAM T. W. OLVER,
Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs,
Bombay Sub-Division.
Bombay, 6th February 1901.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Consignments. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wales Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per month	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	10,00,000
Uncalled Capital	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD Messrs. McLeod & Co,
" D. KING.
CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 3 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
EAST WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	30	23	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Finos-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND OO'S
Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES, Snuff-Boxes, and Tobacco Boxes. New goods in Gun Metal at MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENT'S EVENING DRESS.—Dress Jackets Silk Collar and Facings, Rs. 40. Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85. White Dress Vests, Rs. 9-8. Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-8.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

RUSTY KEYS: Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street. Usual pocket-bunch sizes, As. 2 each.

TO LET.—Suitable for OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS for Europeans or Parsis, from April next, 4 Storied House, No 139, Hornby Road, entirely open to West and South breezes, opposite Novelty Theatre. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch Manufacturers, 40, Medows Street, Fort.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers—In India and the East; contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Terminus.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Poons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Hedgery Offices who work by assumed names.

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE of CHIRETTA is a purely vegetable Tonic, and peculiarly adapted in diseases of the Liver and Debility attendant on Fever, etc., Re. 1 Per bottle. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS ne in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs 1, Postage Annas 1. To be had at this Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY,
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.
Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI
SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

NERVOUS.
DISORDERS.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by a prescription which is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hope, "St Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing; and he will be pleased to send full particulars of it to any sufferer who sends him a stamped addressed envelope. It cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, the Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Gravel. Indeed it is a safe and sure remedy for NERVOUS DISORDERS of any kind, and sufferers are invited to write for the particulars and judge for themselves. It has been successfully used for years by an eminent Spanish Physician, by whose kindness I am now able to offer it to sufferers; and I willingly do this knowing by experience, the dire effects of these dreadful maladies. Address—The Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing, England. (Name this paper.)

INDIAN INDUSTRY:
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette;"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLERS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

THE SAID ELECTION being a CONTESTED ELECTION, I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act the names of all the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions, and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders:—

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	The Hon'ble Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola	12 Tandel Street	Merchant	Mr Walter C Hughes Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Knight, L M Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart	Mr F J Bennett Mr Fazulbhai Visram, CIE Mr H Kennedy
2	Dr Charles H Freeman Underwood	Melow Street Fort	Doctor of Medicine	Mr Hurkisandas Narotamdas	Mr James McDonald
3	Mr Bhalshankar Nanabhai	Kandawadi	Justice of the Peace and Solicitor, High Court, Bombay	The Hon'ble Mr Bomanji Dinshaw Petit	Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji
4	Mr Dinshaw Bomanji Pestonji Master, L M & S	Girgaum Road	Graduate in Medicine and Surgery of the Bombay University	Mr Rahimtoola Mahomad Sayani, M A, L L B Khan Bahadur Bomanji Byramji Patell	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Knight, L M Mr Hormasji Shapurji Chothia
5	The Hon'ble Mr Pherozesha Merwanji Mehta, CIE	Nepean Sea Road	Barrister-at-Law	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt, L M Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart	The Hon'ble Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola Mr Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, M A, L L B
6	Dr Cawasji Hormasji, G G M C	165 Dadar Road	Medical Practitioner	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart Mr James McDonald	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt, L M Mr Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, M A, L L B
7	Mr Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia	Wilderness Road Malabar Hill	Merchant	Mr Sassoon J David The Hon'ble Mr S M Moses	Mr Karimbhai Ibrahimbhai Mr S E Shellim
8	Dr Dominick Anthony D'Monte, M D, L R C P London, L M & S	Mahim Customs Road	Medical Practitioner	Sir Jamsetji Jijeebhoy, Bart Dr K F Underwood, M A, M D Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt, L M Mr James McDonald	Mr Faulbhoy Visram, CIE Mr Kalabhai Lallubhai
9	Khan Bahadur Darasha Ratanji Chichgar,	11 Kandewady	Shipping Agent	Mr T J Bennett Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart	The Hon'ble Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola Mr James McDonald
10	Mr Bhugwandas Narottumdas	21 Vincent Ridge Road	Justice of the Peace and Merchant	Dr Edwd F Underwood, M A, M D Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Knight, L M	Mr Manmohandas Ramji Hea Dr Accacio Gabriel Viegas L M S
11	Mr Mir Aun Ali	Victoria Street, Byculla	Barrister-at-Law	Dr C H F Underwood, M D Mr Mirza Hussen Khan	Mr Hormasji Shapoorji Chothia Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar
12	Mr Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee	Mazagaon Castle	Justice of the Peace	The Hon'ble Mr S M Moses Sir J Cowasji Jehangir, Readymoney, Knight	Mr Rahimtoola Mahomad Sayani, M A, L L B Mr K R Kama
13	Khan Bahadur Bomonji Behramji Patel	55 Cawasji Patel Street, Fort	Compiler and Journalist	Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Hart Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Knight, L M	The Hon'ble Mr Ibrahim Rahimtulla Mr Pestonji N Wadia
14	Mr Rustomji Nanabhai Byramji Jeejeebhai	Byramji Hall Mazagaon	Justice of the Peace	Mr Aga Shah Rookh Shah The Hon'ble Mr Narayen Ganesh Chandawarkar Major L F Child, I M S The Hon'ble Mr Pherozesha Mervanji Mehta, CIE	Mr C B Lynch The Hon'ble Mr Ibrahim, Rahimtulla Sir J Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney Knight
15	Mr George Lund	Watson's Annexe Fort	Partner in the Firm of Messrs Lund and Blockley	Mr Rahimtulla Mahomad Sayani, M A, L L B Sir Jamsetjeejeejeebhoy, Bart Dr Ismail Jan Mahomed, L M & S Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt, L M Mr Hurkisandas Narotamdas The Hon'ble Mr Pherozesha Mervanji Mehta, CIE	Mr Alex McKenzie Mr Dinsha Edulji Wacha Mr Sundernath Dinanath Khote Mr James Mcdonald Mr Cawasji Merwanji Sarosh Mr Muljt Bhawanidas Barbaya
16	Mr Eknath Raghunath Khote	Malbar Hill	Merchant	Mr H Courteney Wright Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Knight L M Mr H Kennedy	Mr C H B Forbes The Hon'ble Mr Bomanjee Dinsha Petit The Hon'ble Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola
17	Mr Hassumbhoy Visram	Warden Road	Merchant	Mr R S Brown The Hon'ble Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola	Mr Navroji Jehangir Gamadia Mr Muljt Bhawanidas Barbhaya
18	Mr Kaikhosro Navroji Kabraji	2 Mathew Road Queens Road, Girgaum	Editor of Rast Goftar Newspaper	Mr H Kennedy	Mr Pestonji N Wadia
19	Mr Daji Abaji Khare	Amaria's Wadi, Girgaum Back Road	Justice of the Peace for the Town of Bombay and Pleader of the High Court	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Knight L M	Mr Rahimtulla Mohomed Sayani, M A, L L B,
20	Mr Lakhamsee Nappoo	170-176 Argyle Road	Merchant	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart The Hon'ble Mr Gokuldas Khandas Parekh B A L L B Dr Accacio Gabriel Viegas, L M and S	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Knight L M Mr Vizbucandas Atmaram Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar
21	Dr Ismail Jan Mahomed L M and S,	1 Pedder Road	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of the University of Bombay	Mr Rahimtulla Mahomad Sayani, M A L L B	Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Knight, L M

Under Section 29 (a) of the aforesaid Act I also hereby give notice that the POLL will be taken at a Meeting of the Justices to be held at the Municipal Corporation Hall on the 14th February 1901 at 4 P.M.
Voting Papers will be issued to those entitled to vote only at the meeting.
W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices Bombay, 7th February, 1901.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.
A Simple and Effective Precaution against Enteric (Typhoid) Fever, Cholera, Dysentery, and all Diseases communicated through Water.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA:—HEATLY & GRESHAM, Ld., Engineers, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY AGENTS:—H. S. SMITH & CO., BAKEHOUSE LANE.

TREZUKA.

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden starts, fogs, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.
Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.
TWO "GRAND PRIZES"
AWARDED TO
HUNTLEY & PALMERS (LIMITED),
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING & LONDON.
At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the ONLY "GRAND PRIZE" given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—
"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."
The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—
"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its manufactures."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF WOOLLEN OVERCOATS, SUITS, SILK UMBRELLAS, LADIES' BOOTS, MAJOLICA AND TERRA-COTTAWARE, PLATEDWARE, ETC.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following goods consisting of cashmere broad cloth, tweed and venetian overcoats and coats, pants, waistcoats, short coats, silk umbrellas, ladies' shoes, American platedware such as cruets, pickle and jelly frames, ice pitchers, Bohemetian glass, centrepieces and table ornaments, majolica and terracotta figures and busts, ladies' ostrich feather and satin fans, carpets new bicycles, Japanese screens and purdahs, panels, garden seats, tea sets, gas light chandelier, chiffoniers etc.
Catalogues are ready and the goods are on view.

SALE OF 333 BUNDLES DAMAGED BASIC STEEL SHEETS
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant at 2 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at the Princes Dock Jetty Shed on account of the concerned—
ex s s Nankin
About 333 bundles Basic steel sheets damaged by sea water. A deposit of 25per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF BASIC STEEL RODS,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th Inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by public auction at the P & O Co's Shed, Princes Dock, by order of Messrs Baner Krause and on account and at the risk of Hurjivan Dharsey,
Landed per s s Egypt
12 1-2 Tons Basic Steel Rods
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF GREY YARN AND CANVAS,
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 9th inst, at 2 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction in Doogri Street near Bhat Bazar, in godown Nos. 5/2 and 5/0, by order of Sha Takersey Shamjee and on account and at the risk of the Hope Mills Ld.—
21 bales each 400 lbs yarn, No 20 of Hope Mills Mark.
10 bales each 400 lbs yarn, No 10 of Hope Mills Mark,
35 loose bags yarn, No 20 about 2556 lbs.
145 loose bags yarn, No 10 about 12176 lbs.
2 bales Canvas,
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 11th February, at 3 p.m., about 90 old law books, belonging to the estate of the late ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
1 Bronized grand cottage piano by Delainere in good order.
The property of a gentleman consisting of dinning table chairs, meatsafe, sofas and easy chairs, teapoys, iron bedstead, chest of drawers, cupboards, dressing and wash hand tables, bentwood chairs, sideboard, wardrobe clock, spoons and forks, Ebonise cottage piano.
1 D-BB.-L, gun by T. Bland and Sons, London.
1 six chamber revolver by Watson Bros. with cartridges
1 lot fancy hand painted pictures on wood.
1 Milner's fire-proof safe on stand 26 by 20 by 20 inches.
1 Robinsons hot air Engine.
1 Goodal's Lathe with accessories.
1 Large size English Cooking Stove.
AT 2 P.M.
Several new and second hand lady's and gents bicycles,
1 Rubber tyred wheel Victoria in good order.
1 second-hand double seated brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 light dog cart.
The property of a Parsee gentleman,
1 Showy jet black Hungarian horse going both in saddle harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon next to the Hamilton Hotel the valuable Handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crokery and glassware, square Piano by Schiemayer and Soenne, table ornaments, windproof lampe, carpets etc the property of W. E. WAUGHAN Esq
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 8th February, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS,
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs BENNETT & Co, will on THURSDAY the 14th instant at 4 p.m. sell by Public Action on the premises the whole of the building materials the two-storied house No. 6 situate at Pirkhan Lane. The above is now on view,
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 9th inst, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong victoria in good order.
1 strong-built dog-cart in very good order.
1 bay Arab quiet in harness.
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong bay waler mare, 14-1. 8 years old very fast trotter and good jumper.
1 strong polanquine office shigram in very good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teak-wod, plain and carved household furniture, by Robertson and Wenbridge best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany sweet-toned piano by Rose and Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, etc., etc., the property of H. C. CAMPBELL, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.
On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs, BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Rose Lane, Mazagon, opposite the Husaina Bagh, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved, household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, one sweet-toned grand square piano by S. Rose & Co., rich Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, one lady's swift bicycle, Hunk's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, &c., &c., the property of P. K THOMAS, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.
Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mrs. Annie Batty, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will on MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at her Mansion, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved, French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome Mahogany semi-grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., first-rate pictures and oleograph, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one American church organ in 13 stops, one very handsome large English marble clock (regulator going on year), strikes quarter and half hours, by Pearson; one large English clock, strikes quarter and half hours, by French; one chronometer by Thomas Russell and Son, Liverpool, one large size musical box, two large Milner's safes on stands with keys, one large English drawing-room Brussels carpet with border, a handsome strong English-built Barouche, a pair of handsome fast trotting Bay walers, set of plated mounted double Harness, a collection of Books and Novels, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TEMKER STREET.
On WEDNESDAY the 27th inst. Messrs BENNET & Co will sell by Public Action on the premises by order of the Mortgagee Ranchhordas Tricumji and on account and at the risk of Aminabi, widow and legal representative of Shaik Mahomed bin Shaik Calloo, the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th day of October 1899 the following property namely:—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being on the western side of Temker Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 57 square yards of the aboute registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 1233 New No. 8399 old survey No. 2386 and new survey No 3811 assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under R. Ward No. 148 and street No 58-60 and bounded as follows: That is to say on the East by the Temker Street aforesaid on the west by the sweepers passage on the north by the house of Rahimankhan bin Karimkhan and on the south by the house of Ibrahim Saheb bin Amiroddins Oomarker.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at 101 Meadows Street Fort. Bombay.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 8th February, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.
On MONDAY, the 11th Instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs MENESSE & Co, will sell by Public Auction in Prince's Dock, D. Shed, by order of Messrs Birkmyre Brothers and on account and at the risk of Tcolvidas Scorjee, ex s s Uganda
75 bales gunny bags, A Twill 44 by 25 1-2 Hastings Mill,
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 8th February, 1901.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 7.

2 1-2 per cent Consols ..... & 97 unchanged.
3 per cent Rentes £102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan ..... £107 1-2—1-2
2 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities ..... £3 3-4 unchanged.
Bar Silver in London ..... 28 1-16—1-8
Do in New York ..... 61 —3-4
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25-18 plus 1-2
Do at New York ..... 4 88 —1-8
Discount Bank of England ..... 5 p. c. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills ... 3 3-4 p. c.—1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills ..... 3 3-4 p. c.—1-8

EXCHANGE.

The market has been steady to-day, with very little demand for Bank paper at the rate quoted below :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer ..... Is. 3 31-32d.
Demand ..... Is. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits ... Is. 4 7-32d.
" Francs 170 3-4
30 Days' sight, Japan 143
" Shanghai 202
Silver London 28 1-16
" New York 61

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened this morning at Rs. 95-4 for 1st March Settlement and remained unchanged throughout the day. A fair amount of business was put through. The Bank of Bengal's weekly return shows a Cash Balance of Rs. 85 lakhs.

SHARES

The market is quiet and shares generally stand at previous quotations.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the weekly sale of Secretary of State's Bills on India for Rs. 70,00,000 the following allotments were made :—

Calcutta ..... Rs. 20,30,000
Bombay ..... " 30,40,000
Madras ..... " 20,00,000
Rs. 66,00,000

The minimum rate of accepted tenders was Is. 3 15-16d at which applicants received 25 per cent. above that rate in full. The average rate of allotments was 1s 3-35. Telegraphic Transfers for Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta and for Rs. 300,000 to Madras at 1 4-32d. The total amount of Bills sold during the week was Rs. 71,20,000. The amount to be allotted next week is Rs. 70,00,000. Extra allotments of Telegraphic Transfers were made as under :—

Bombay ..... Rs. 150,000 } at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Calcutta ..... " 150,000 }

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank has this day raised its rate for Demand loans on the security of Government Paper to 8 per centum per annum. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the Imports into and Exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign Countries since the departure of last mail.

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	67,80,626	...
Gold Bullion	337,520	...
Silver Coins	66,502	633
Silver Bullion	72,139	...

COTTON.

Advices from Home are still of a weak character, and there is consequently little business passing in Bombay. Exporters and Mills are operating very sparingly, and prices both for ready lots and forward sales are practically unchanged. The sales to-day are reported to be 900 bales. The following are the official quotations :—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	185	172	162	Feb 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	190	179	...	Do.
Scinde Punjab, Machine Ginned	190	181	...	Do.
Dhollera, Machine ginned	198	194	...	Do.
Do Hand-ginned	196	194	...	Do.
Khandeish, Machine-ginned	...	193	...	Do.
Julgaum, Machine-ginned	...	194	...	Do.
Akola, Machine-ginned	...	...	...	...
Khamgaum, Machine ginned	207	203	...	Do.
Karanja, Machine-ginned	...	...	...	...
Oomra, Good staple	215	209	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	233	...	...	Feb-March
Do	...	...	224	15-25 March
Bhowngger Hand-ginned	218	207	...	April-May.
Do do	...	...	194	15-25 May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	222	May
Western	...	...	212	Do.

The following figures show the distribution of Cotton up to the week ending 8th inst. :—

	1901	1900	Difference.
Receipts for the week	69,514	32 18	plus 37,396
	1900-01	18-9-1900	
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 6th Feb	704 762	534 743	plus 170,019
Shipments for the week.	1901	1900	
Europe, China, Japan, and Coast Ports	33,530	8,030	plus 25,500
	39,231	nil	plus 39,232
Total..	72,761	8,030	plus 64,732
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 6th Feb.	1900-01	1899-1900	
Europe	209,847	25,917	plus 183,930
Japan	79,924	146,001	— 66,077
China	5,103	18,596	— 13,493
Coast Ports	11,960	3,372	plus 8,588
Total..	2,06,834	1,94,486	plus 1,12,348
Afloat in Harbour, Europe, China, Japan & Coast Ports	14,790	nil	plus 14,790
	4,722	250	plus 4,472

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Oct. to 31st Jan., 1901, 2,12,1 bales, and by B. B. and C. I. Railway, from 1st to 27th Oct., 1900, 4,499 bales.

COTTON IN THE HOME MARKETS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet ; Surats were steady ; and Manchester was quiet. The total sales for the day amounted to 10,000 bales, and the quantity sold on speculation and for export was 500 bales. Imports totalled 35,000 bales ; Spot 5 13-32—2-22 ; Egyptian Fair Brown 7 7-8—1-16 ; and Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Liverpool Futures—

Feb.	Feb.-March	May-June.	Aug.-Sep.
5-19	5-16	5-11	4-58
—1-64	—1-64	—1-64	—1-64

In New York the receipts at the ports were 26,000 bales. There were no exports to Great Britain. To France and Continent the shipments amounted to 7,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands ..... 9 3-4 unchanged
Futures, month of May ..... 9 23 plus 4
Do Do of Aug. ..... 8 84 plus 2

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	1,383	173,659	72,042
Barsee and Nugur	652	59 025	21,878
Berar	1,056	289,834	89,156
Hingunghat	...	7,492	4,712
Dhollera	286	3,784	37,492
Broach	95	1,545	32,580
Compta and Dharwar	241	11,297	18,624
Westerns	...	2,101	995
Bengals	1,064	129,153	225,431
Sind	54	1,329	17,281
Persian	...	3,356	3,357
American	...	6,635	5,355
Egyptian	...	2,531	4,565
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,275
Total...	4,811	704,762	534,743

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The wheat market continues quiet, and there is no change in the rate last quoted—Rs. 456. Linseed is still on the decline, and ready lots have slightly fallen in price. The quotations this evening are : Bold ready Rs. 8-14; April May Rs. 8-4. There is no change in Rapeseed, and the rate for Brown Delhi is practically unchanged, the quotation to-day being Rs. 6-3-9. April-May shipment Brown Katnee is now available in the market at Rs. 7-2-0. Poppyseed is quiet at the following rates: Ready Rs. 8-12-0; April-May Rs. 7-11. Castorseed is in the same position as yesterday, and there is no indication as yet of a revival in this line. There has, however, been a drop of a rupee in the price for ready lots, the rate this evening being Rs. 35-8. April-May shipments are selling at Rs. 34-4. Gingelly seed is firm at following quotations :—New seed 85 per cent. Rs. 45 ; 75 per cent. Rs. 44 ; 50 per cent. Rs. 42-8; Red Rs. 41. Hingunghat Yellow, February-March, is Rs. 48.

PIECE-GOODS IN THE HOME MARKETS.

Demand for India has been of a healthy character and of large volume, though dealers in the Indian markets (writes a Manchester correspondent) respond tardily to the enhanced values now prevalent. Numerous orders continue impracticable, yet the prospects of consumption during the coming year are regarded as excellent. The character of the crops now being gathered affords great encouragement to merchants engaged in the distribution of Manchester goods. Under these circumstances hopes are indulged that an improvement of prices is probable, as dealers find it necessary to secure supplies for season's trade. Buyers have occasionally deemed it expedient to make provision now, while there is comparative abundance of cotton, rather than risk having to do so under less favourable conditions. Desirable makes have been dealt in somewhat extensively and manufacturers' engagements in some quarters have been considerably increased. Much expense in telegraphic communications with India has, however, in some directions proved fruitless, and in various quarters the amount of business secured is inconsiderable.

Orders for shirtings have been secured from Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta of moderate extent. Dhooties for these outlets have had attention and some orders have been secured, though considerable offers proved unworkable. Jacconets were occasionally dealt in, but generally buyers refused to give manufacturers' figures. For various Indian outlets demand for bleaching shirtings proved feasible. A small trade for Burmah, the Straits Settlements, Java, Japan, and the Philippines has been done. China business in bleaching shirtings, 10 lbs. : Grey shirtings, 12 lbs. sheetings, and various other goods reached fair dimensions. Some makers required advanced prices, which impeded orders. Isolated transactions in printing cloths of considerable extent occurred in those quarters where sellers accepted reasonable figures, mainly for India. Beyond this numerous small sales of little importance occurred at full rates. A considerable business in T-cloths for the Mediterranean outlets has been done ; stocks of these goods have generally disappeared, and orders of moderate weight have been secured. Various outlets provided demand of a normal character.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.
Wheat	738	1,94144	91,185
Linseed	1,314	24,847	14,653
Rapeseed	2,985	25,771	12,157
Gingellyseed	12,173	4,85,592	6,39,400
Poppyseed	82	3,397	4,229
Groundnuts	661	20,916	6,716
Castorseed	4,821	1,56,559	2,4937
Rice	1,32,124	7,31,375	7,67,101
Myrabollams	4,119	1,14,274	not recorded

In the Home markets, Rapeseed (Yellow Cawnpore) was dull and 3d. lower. The quotation now stands at 40s. with sellers for the Ports of Antwerp, Havre and Dunkirk April-May shipment.

SKIN SALES.

The Sheep Skin sales in London closed quiet and prices were easier. The total quantity sold was 11,30,000 sheep skins Madras were 1d. lower. Bombay dull and prices part 1d. lower.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats steady.

Good Bhowngger 4 8-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 3-4
Bar Silver	28 1-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 6.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Egypt arrived here from Bombay on the afternoon of the 3rd. inst.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Mombassa left here outwards yesterday afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Melpowene from, Trieste, left Aden, for Bombay via Karaches on the afternoon of the 6th instant and is expected to arrive here on or about the 16th instant.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA AND Co's Liverpool friends' usual weekly market report of 17th ult. reads :—"During the week, the markets has been weak in consequence of heavy liquidations both here and in New York. It is said that much of the long interest in the New York January position has been liquidated, but a large quantity still remains to be sold. Holders are evidently losing patience, seeing more cotton arriving there every day, and fearing that it will be tendered to them. The estimate of Messrs. R. T. Wilson and Co., of 10,253,000 per cent. has also helped the decline. We were at last able to make up our mind on Saturday to give you a decided opinion, and telegraphed you that we advised sales of near months, say January, February to March, April, with following are our reasons :-According to all accounts, trade on the continent is not improving. In Manchester, business is far from good. We think the Lancashire spinners must hold large stocks of futures, cif and spot last summer, they had to pay exorbitant prices for their cotton and surely resolved not to be again in that position next summer. They will also have provided for their wants at least partially, until October. The news from America is becoming less and less favourable. The American Yarn Merchants Association has addressed a circular to the American Trade, requesting the spinners to reduce the production of yarns by at least 50 per cent., because half of the looms in that section are stopped, and weavers have enough yarn to suffice for three to four months, even if they work full time. It is further stated that stocks of yarns cloth and raw cotton are large, and it is only by reducing production that an improvement can be brought about. The money market in London is hardening and the insufficient influx of gold, partly caused by the war in South Africa, is making itself more and more felt. The preparations for the new crop will soon commence. People are hoping for an enormous crop for 1901 1902 misprobability is reflected in the price of August September and October November, which are respectively 23-53 points below January. We hear that ther are people in New Orleans who are selling their bonds in order to buy land to be planted in cotton. In the meantime, the picking of the old crop is not yet finished in some sections, so that it is impossible to fix what the total figure of the crop will be. One of our friends, the president of 13 ginning Cos, tells us that their machines still work two to three days a week instead of one day as was the case last year. For the above reasons, we think that the decline has not yet ended its last word, and that we shall still see lower prices before the advance of the season canbegin.

"If our friends send us selling orders, we should say, as we telegraphed —sell the premium months i e. January February to March April. The distant positions are at too great a premium to sell them. One of these days when the decline has made further progress and when the trade is about to reenter the market from all sides it may be the distant positions which will offer the greatest advantages. First, we must have a decline all along the line. We had a letter from Austria yesterday stating that the trade in that country is so bad, that short time is the order of the day."

Options : Single June July 17 1-2 Double 35 points.
" Jan Aug 19 " 38
" Aug Sep 20 " 40
" Sept 22 " 44
" Oct 24 " 48

OWING to timely rain a larger area [(by 15 per cent.) than usual was sown with gingelly in Madras, and the condition of the standing crop is now reported fair. The same remark applies to sugarcane, although in the Godaveri Delta the existence of a pest in the canes has made the increase less than it would otherwise have been. The area sown with groundnuts in Government villages is 55 per cent. more than the average, which is due partly to the good rainfall and partly to a larger area being sown with Mauritius seed in anticipation of larger profits therefrom

THE services of Captain G. S. Morris, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, have been placed at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday, and yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Whitworth and a common jury tried Jiwandas Haridas on charges of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation as a broker or agent, in respect of three cheques, for the aggregate amount of about Rs. 22,000, belonging to Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Merchants of Bombay. At the close of the trial yesterday, the jury returned a divided verdict of six for guilty, and there for not guilty. Mr. Justice Whitworth discharged the jury, reserving for his later decision the question whether the accused should be retried or altogether acquitted. Accused was enlarged on his former bail.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 5h. 57m. High water, 1-46m., 2-6a. Low water, 7-42m., 2-34a.
First Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Departure of Sir Robert Low on tour.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Two young Houbara Bustards (Houbara MacQueeni) have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection by the Bombay Natural History Society.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—A very neatly bound paper portfolio for a business-man's office desk, is presented to the colour merchants and importers of Aniline Dyes in India by Mr. H. Parmentier, Agent to Farbwerk Muulheim Vorm. A. Leonhardt and Co., Muhlheim-on-Main, Manufacturers of Aniline dyes. It includes a calendar for 1901 and has a very attractive appearance It will be found very useful as a holder for letters and other papers.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY.—Yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell in Chambers, was heard the application of Mr. N. M. Wadia, for the winding up of the Colaba Land and Mill Company under the supervision of the Court. Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee appeared for the applicant, and Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co. for the shareholders. By consent of the parties, it was ordered that the application should stand over for a period of six months.

ARRESTED ON RECEIPT OF TELEGRAM FROM GOA.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Raphael Pereira, a Goanese, aged 17, was charged with the theft of a gold watch and chain, and currency notes of the Government of Portugal, of the aggregate value of Rs. 550. Accused was arrested by the Police on receipt of a telegram from the Chief of Police at Goa. Accused had been twice before remanded pending a reply from the Government of Bombay, who had been written to on the subject. The reply not being received the accused was again remanded.

A TREAT IN STORE.—We hear that the clever Royal and Imperial Court conjuror, Professor Boskorski, of Poland, who is touring India, but who has been detained by other engagements from visiting Bombay, will positively make his first public appearance here on the 20th instant. Full particulars will shortly appear in our advertising columns, and the public may safely look forward to an exposition of sleight-of-hand, conjuring, and mystification never yet surpassed in this City.

A KATHIAWAR BHATTIA LAW STUDENT.—The Bhattia Community in particular and the Kathiawar public in general will be glad to learn that Mr. Nowsherann Dullabhji Ved, B. A., son of Rao Bahadur Dullabhji Dnaramsi Ved, Chief Minister of Palanpur, intends appearing at the Attorney Examination of the High Court of Bombay and has already, according to the rules, got himself articled with the well-known firm of Messrs. Little and Co. Government Solicitors, Bombay. He is the first law student from Kathiawar.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Strait Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Oriental, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Tuesday, the 12th inst.—Mails for St. Marie, Diogosuarez, Tamatave, Reunion, and Mauritius, *via* Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th and 13th inst., respectively.—Mails for Natal, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony, etc., per s. s. Pongola, via Madras will be closed at the General Port Office, at 7 p.m., on Thursday, the 14th inst.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY PORBUNDER.—During the month ending 31st January 1901, the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3 648, among them the number of new admissions was 944, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindoos	344	158	228	730
Mussalmans	74	52	72	198
Parsees	7	3	6	16
Other Castes	...	...	...	...
Total...	425	213	306	944

The average daily attendance was 117.

BRANDING HIS WIFE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ram Sadoo, a labourer, was charged by Superintendent Stanford with causing grievous hurt to his wife Byabai by branding her with a piece of burning firewood. The accused resided with his wife at Mahim. On the evening of the 1st instant, when accused returned home from work, he found his wife was not at home and had not prepared the usual bath for him. He took his bath with cold water and got annoyed at his wife's negligence and as soon as she returned, he picked up a piece of burning firewood from the fireplace and branded her with it about the legs. Mr. Dalvi, Pleader, who appeared for the accused, pleaded guilty, but asked for leniency on the ground of provocation. The Magistrate sentenced the husband to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISOBEDIENT FIREMAN.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. G. M Shates, second engineer on board the steamer Westbridge, chargedJohn Riley, a fireman on the same vessel with disobeying legal orders, and with having assaulted him. Complainant found accused absent from his post yesterday morning, and went in search of him. Seeing accused on the forecastle, complainant asked him to go down in the engine room. Accused was purchasing fish from a man on board the steamer at the time. Complainant asked the man to go away, when accused got angry, abused the complainant, tore his clothes, and hit him a blow in the face dislocating two of his teeth. Accused was made over to the charge of Inspector Chaberia of Police. The Magistrate in convicting the accused remarked that it was imperative to maintain discipline on board. Such misconduct on board could not be allowed. Accused was sentenced to six weeks rigorous imprisonment.

STEALING MUNICIPAL RAILINGS.—Dharma Raghji and four other Hindu lads were charged yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, with breaking off brass leaves from the railings of the Municipal Office, and selling them to Kumrudin Jiwaji, a Borah, having his shop at Mandvie. All the accused were convicted, and the first, second, and fourth accused were sentenced to receive twelve stripes each. Accused No. 5 was sentenced to receive six stripes, while the accused No. 3 was ordered to undergo one month's hard labour. The Borah Kamrudin Jiwaji was afterwards charged with receiving the stolen property in question. Mr. Sealy, pleader, appeared for the defence. Accused pleaded not guilty and it was said on his behalf that out of the 410 brass leaves missing not a single one was found in his shop. He was a dealer in cotton, and had nothing to do with the brass leaves. The evidence against the accused was only of the boys who were convicted in the first case. His Worship said that the charge was not proved, and accused was discharged.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF JEWELLERY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Police Inspector Flanagan charged Abdul Rahman Abdul Kadar a Mahomedan bearer aged 40 with having in his possession several articles of jewellery valued at Rs. 280, suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. Vithu Isram, Policeman No. 1989 attached to C. division, said in his evidence that he saw accused on Monday afternoon, offering to a Marwari a piece of gold in the Marwari Bazaar. On receiving certain information he arrested the accused. On his way to the Police Station, accused took out a piece of paper from his pocket and tore it up. The policeman collected the pieces. On putting them together it was found that the paper was a promissory note for Rs. 1,000 on the Allahabad branch of the Bank of Bengal. It was in the name of Mr. E. G. S. Leggat. Other articles were also found in his person. Accused said he came to Bombay in search of service. The receipt was not found in his possession. He was lately in the service of Mr. Roon at Jacobabad, who went to England four months ago. About two years ago he was in the employment of the son of General Roberts at Rawalpindi. The articles of jewellery were presented to him by that gentleman. Accused was remanded for further inquiry.

THE RATE PAYERS' ELECTIONS.

THE result of the rate-payers' elections of a member of the Municipal Corporation for Parel Ward, for which the poll was taken on the 28th ultimo, was declared yesterday by the Municipal Commissioner. There were three candidates for two seats. The first two candidates in the following list were declared elected :—

NAMES.	VOTES.
Mr. Mahomedaboy Kurrimbhoy Ibrahim	141
Mr. Khursedji Nusserwanji Wadia	111
Mr. Bhugwandas Narotumdas	78

"THE GAY PARISIENNE."

We are asked to state that owing to the enormous success of the above fascinating musical play there have been numerous requests from patrons to repeat the performance to night. Mlle Vivianne Dagmar will also introduce her beautiful Serpentine Dance with lime light effects after the second act. For particulars—see our advertisement column.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

THE VICEROY'S SCHEME.

THE CLAIMS OF CALCUTTA.

AT Wednesday's meeting as briefly wired his Excellency the Viceroy, delivered a long and eloquent speech. He said :—

"We are met to-day upon a great and solemn occasion, for we are assembled to express, in the language not exaggeration or compliment, but of simple truth, feelings that lie deep in the hearts of all of us. They are feelings of a threefold character—sorrow at the death of our beloved Queen ; loyalty to her successor, the new King-Emperor, Edward VII ; and our desire to commemorate the name and virtues of of the deceased sovereign by some enduring monument that shall hand down to later ages a visible memorial of our veneration of her wonderful and glorious reign. I accept, therefore, with mournful pride the honour which has been conferred upon me in presiding upon this historic occasion.

"I will proceed to deal with the first resolution which has been committed to my care. In India, I venture to assert, that there are special reasons why we should feel strongly and act independently on our own initiative in the matter. Queen Victoria loved India as no other monarch—certainly no other monarch from another land—has done. The fifteen Governors-General who served her, who, I shall always feel it a sad honour to have been the last, could, one and all, testify to her abounding regard for this country. She wrote regularly to each of them with her own hand, during more than sixty years of her reign, words of wise counsel and tender sympathy for the people whom she had charged them to rule. As we know, she learned the Indian language when already advanced in years. She was never unattended by Indian servants. We have read that they were entrusted with the last sorrowful office of watching over her body after her death. In her two Jubilee processions she claimed that Indian Princes and the pick of her Indian soldiers should ride in her train. There are many of those Princes who could testify to the interest she showed in them, to the gracious welcome which she always extended to them when in England, and to congratulation or sympathy which they often received from her own hand. But it was not to the rich or titled alone that she was gracious—she was equally a mother to the humble, poor, Hindu, Mahomedan, man, woman, orphan, widow, outcast, or destitute. She spoke to them all the simple language that came straight from her heart, and went straight to theirs, and these are reasons why all India is now mourning to-day, and why I claim that there are special grounds for which we should meet together with no loss of time to determine what we shall do to perpetuate this precious memory, this beneficent reign.

THE SCHEME.

"It is not without much anxious forethought and deliberation that I venture to put before this meeting, before the Princes and peoples of India, a definite memorial scheme. We are, all of us, naturally attracted by the idea of charity. It fits in so well with what we know of her Majesty's character, warmth of heart, and the gentle sympathy that she always showed to the suffering and the distressed. There is, God knows, enough poverty and affliction in India, as, indeed, there must be in any great aggregation to many millions of human beings to appeal to any heart, to absorb any number of lakhs of rupees. But amid all possible claimants to our support, how should we select favoured recipients. I have seen in the press a great number of suggestions made. Some have said that we should add a great sum to the famine relief trust that was started last year by that munificent prince, the Maharaja of Jeypur; others have recommended the claims of Hindu widows, female education, travelling students, poor ryot, sick and infirm, technical or industrial schools, higher research—in fact, there is not a philanthropic or educational object or institution in India that will not have its advocates for some share in the bounty that may be evoked on behalf of an Indian memorial to Queen Victoria.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, I am the last to deny that all these are admirable objects, fully worthy of our interest and support. I am confident that any one of them individually would have appealed to the heart of the late Queen ; but it is quite clear that we cannot give to them all, but we are in a position to select any one of their number upon which to concentrate the affectionate tributes of the people. Some of them would appeal to the Hindus, but not at all to the Mahomedans ; others would gratify the educated classes but not the uneducated ; others, again, would be confined to the single though numerically the largest, class of the population. Nor, again, would it do to pause in our appeals while we were disputing among ourselves upon which of these objects we should all unite. We should find that before we had come to an agreement we had wasted precious time, frittered away a golden opportunity, that we had disappointed the eager hopes and bursting generosity of the people. Therefore it is that I have ventured to come before you in consultation with a number of experienced representative gentlemen, both European and Indian, and have formulated a scheme which has appeared in the press. I dare to think that the conception is not an ignoble one; that it will not be unworthy of the great sovereign whom we desire to commemorate. All the native Princes are emulous to do her honour in this wonderful country, which has felt for her a loyalty aroused by no other human being.

A LASTING MEMORIAL.

"Posterity is apt to forget in whose honour charities were originally founded or endowments named. Some day in the future the endowment itself is converted to another purpose or design. The original contributors are forgotten, who, for instance, when Queen Anne's bounty is annually distributed in England, to augment incomes of the smaller clergy, spares thought for the poor Queen Anne, on the other hand, who wished to erect a memorial. It remains a visible and a speaking monument to the individual or the period that is so commemorated.' The Viceroy quoted cases of Nelson's Monument and the Albert Memorial, and asked—" Why should we not do for the Queen herself in the capital of India what she asked to have done for her husband in the capital of Great Britian ? Shall we not be carrying out what we are justified in saying would have been in accordance with her own sentiments ? Let us therefore, have a building, stately, spacious, and monumental, granted; to which every new comer, in Calcutta will turn, to which all the resident population. European and native will flock; where all classes will learn lessons of history, see revived before their eyes marvels of the past ; where a father shall say to his son, mother to her daughter, 'This statue and this great hall were erected in memory of the greatest and best sovereign whom India has ever known. She lived far away over the seas, but her heart was with her subjects in India, both of her own race and all others She loved them both the same in her time. Before it great men lived and great deeds were done. Here are their memorials. This is her monument.'

ONE CENTRAL OBJECT.

"Gentlemen, a nation that is not aware that it has had a past will never care to possess a future. I believe that if we raise such a building as has been sketched and surround it with an exquisite garden we shall most truly, in the words of Shakspeare finda tongue in trees in sculptured stones, that will pro claim to later generations the glory of an unequalled epoch, the beauty of a spotless name. I must add that I would be the last person to desire that the erection of a national memorial here should stand in the way of dedication funds should it be so desired, to local objects elsewhere. We do not want to coerce or to dictate to anybody. A donor is entitled to the free choice of the object for which he contributes. There may be a strong desire expressed in different parts of India for a provincial or a local memorial quite independently of ours. This seems to me quite natural. I do not see why any Presidency or Province should not please itself. They have their local standpoint of interest. They may want their memorial, whatever form it may take all to themselves. There must be no jealousy in the matter. At the mouth of the grave all petty feelings must be extinguished. Charity—which as our great Christian Apostle has told us "envieth not, vaunteth not itself and is not puffed up"—must quarrel with nobody, but must be permitted to seek and find its own outlet. Even in such cases, however, I hope that local committees may decide to transmit to us a certain proportion of their funds, so that they may have their share in the monument of the nation. But I really think that I may go further. I may put it to these various communities, whether—except in cases where there is an obvious opening for a local commemoration—they will not be acting wisely and reasonably in contributing to the central fund, and I say so for two reasons—partly because I want everyone, all Princes, all Provinces, all States, to have their part and portion in this national memorial ; partly because if they respond to the appeal on at all a scale that seems to me not unlikely it is possible that not merely may we have funds for the erection, equipment and endowment of this building, but we may have a balance that may appropriately be dedicated to some object of national charity or beneficence. What it should be I cannot now say. Indeed, it would be premature to discuss the object before we have collected money, but I make these observations in order to vindicate that philanthropy is by no means excluded from our purview, and that with a wider response to our appeal we will be able to supplement the Victoria Hall by some object that may gratify those who have a charitable or moral purpose at heart.

THE SELECTION OF CALCUTTA.

Now may I just say one word about the selection of Calcutta as the site ? It is quite true that Calcutta is not the gate of India. But neither is Washington or Rome the gate of Italy or America, yet no one would dream, or has dreamed, of erecting a great American or Canadian or Italian national memorial except at those capitals. For instance the Washington Obelisk was erected not at New York, a city of two millions people, but at the cipital city of a quarter million. Calcutta, in the same way, quite apart from being the most populous, is also the capital city. But generation old no make it so, but so it is ; it is now too late for the present or for succeeding generations to unmake it. The seat of Government inevitably tends to acquire a metropolitan character. The presence of the Supreme Government here for five months out of every twelve cannot be gainsaid. It was from the banks of the Hooghly that the orders of the Governor-General in Council were issued that bore the names of Warren Hastings and Dalhousie. The same process will, I suppose, go on in the future. I merely make these remarks, in order to argue that, if a national monument is a desirable thing, I think that Calcutta is the inevitable site. It is said that we are rather out of the way. Perhaps, we are ; yet sooner or later, just because this is the seat of Government, everybody finds his way here, whether he be an Indian Prince, European traveller, or English merchant. Of course, there are other cities, with magnificent associations—Bombay, with its splendid appearance ; Delhi, with its imperial memories ; Agra with its majestic monuments ; Madras, with its historic renown. But the two seaports will probably have their own memorials. Agra is consecrated to vanished dynasty regime. While it is now too late—I sometimes wish it were not—to turn Delhi again into an Imperial capital. No one will I think, contend that we could possibly place, a building of this character in a place, however famous its past or however central its position, where the Government of India is never found ; which is not even the capital of a Local Government ; and where there is neither a European civil nor military population of any size. This building, if it is to be a great success, if its contents are to be worthy its name, will probably require the keen personal interest of the Viceroy for a number of years to come. I think that making a collection will thereby be a good deal facilitated. I am quite prepared—I am sure that my successors will equally be prepared—to give aid to it, but I doubt very much whether we could do it as well or at all at a distance.

LIBERAL DONATIONS.

Gentlemen, I am glad to be able to say that I think the prospects, remarkable indeed of an unexampled response to our appeal, are encouraging since the scheme which I ventured to propose has been put forward, it has met with a most gratifying support at the hands of all representative organs of the press, both European and native, in Calcutta. I am very grateful to them for their discriminating and reasoned support. It has been communicated to Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces of British India, who were about to hold meetings at which its merits will be discussed. It has excited warm sympathy of the mercantile community in Calcutta, who have come forward, with their accustomed liberality, to whose contributions I shall presently refer.

"Finally, it is the boundless generosity of the Princes of India, who have lost in the Queen a Sovereign whom they all worshipped as a mother, and whom they revered, who, I prophesy, will be found to vie with each other in their desire to contribute to the immortality of her name. One of these is with us to-day—the highness the Maharaja Sindia of Gwalior—who, if I may say so before his face, has, at a comparatively early age, displayed exceptional capacities, and has already testified, with a splendid princely munificence, his loyalty to the British Crown. It is in keeping with the generous instincts of his Highness that he should have sent me a telegram as soon as he heard of the institution of the fund, offering me a regal donation of ten lakhs, (Applause.) From the Maharajah of Kashmir I have had a splendid offer of fifteen lakhs. The Maharajah of Jeypur has expressed his desire to increase his magnificent endowment of the Famine Trust by another four lakhs, to give five lakhs in addition to the memorial fund. From the Mysore Durbar I have received a preliminary offer to be increased, should necessity arise, of one lakh.

"Now these offers have placed me in a position of some little embarrassment, for while they testify to the noble instincts of their donors, they may yet be held to set a standard to which others may find it difficult to conform. They may result in our receiving a sum largely in excess of our maximum ambitions. I have, therefore, decided to leave the matter in this way. It is too early at present to form any idea either of the sum that this national memorial will cost, or the extent of the contributions that are likely to be offered. I do not want at the start to stint the liberality of any man. But if a little later we find that we are receiving sums in excess of those which we can properly spend, then I think that it will be a reasonable thing to fix the maximum, perhaps at one lakh of rupees, beyond which we should not be willing to profit by the generosity of any individual donor, to which we should limit our acceptance of the larger offers that had been made. There is a sort of emulation in giving for the noble object. It rests, I think, with those of us who are responsible for the management of this fund, not to allow these instincts, however praiseworthy or honourable, to place too severe a strain upon the income of an individual or the revenues of a State.

And now I pass from the contributions of the Princes to those of the public at large here. I rejoice to say that already the offers that have reached me have been splendid in their scale of munificence. Although the fund has not yet been opened for more than two days I am able to announce the following handsome subscriptions :—Anonymous Rs. 3,000, the Nawab of Dacca 50,000 the Jute Mills of Bengal Rs 90,020, the Coal Companies of Bengal Rs. 14,500, Mehdi Hossain Khan Zemindar of Patna Rs. 5 000 ; Monomatha Nath Ray Chowdhurey Rs. 3,000 ; Maharaja Monindra Chandra Nundy of Cossim bazar Rs. 25 000 her Highness the Nawab Begum of Moorshedabad Rs. 7,500 Raja Ranjit Sinha, of Nashipur Rs. 10,000 ; Nawab Shahar Begum and Khan Bahadur Mirza Sirajat Ali Beg, Rs. 2,500 ; and Nawab Syed Baushah Rs. 5,000.

THE COMMITTEES.

"I think, therefore, gentlemen, that I may fairly claim that we have launched the ship under good auspices, and that she is sailing with a fair wind behind her. It only remains for me to conclude my remarks with the business portion of my motion. We hope, in a very short time, to constitute a general committee, of which it will be my privilege to act as patron, and of which I propose that the vice-patrons should be the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces and other heads of administrations, certain high officials, and any Prince or Chief, or private donor who contributes to the fund a sum of a lakh of rupees, while the general committee will itself, I hope, be composed of representative men from all parts of the country. Then we shall also require a provisional executive committee to receive and take custody of funds as they pour in. Inasmuch as we cannot draw here upon the inhabitants of other Provinces or States it is inevitable that this committee should be compos

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Westminster Bridge, 2,208 tons, Captain J E Pallister, sailed yesterday, for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1047 tons, Captain J Hannah, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 61 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co s s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain P H Martyr, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 40 cases opium, and the following passengers:—The Indian Mr O'Brien, Miss K Browne, Col W J Orr, Mr D Miller, Mr and Mrs W Richardson, Rev Father Peter, Mr an Mrs Rich, Mr H H Syed Abdul Aziz, 3 Arab ladies, 9 others and 102 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEBRUARY 7.

Vessel.	Tns.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Highflyer		Brock			Flagship
Renaissance		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coules			Torpedo Catcher
H M S Cossack		Carter-Figh			Cruiser
Do Racoon		Grant	Wet Basin		do
Hardinge		Ody	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Assaye		Howne			Transport
Canning		Kendall			R I Marine
Cuina	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffor			M M & Co
Ballarat	2869	Reed			P & O Co
Valetta	2973	Tullard			P & O Co
Okara	3139	Shilbrick			M M & Co
Booldana	2860	McChellora			M M & Co
Ceylon		Hughes			I L Service Steamer
Clyde	2195	Valentini			P and O Co
Maria	34	Kemball			Yacht
Howick Hall	2378	Scott			W & A G & Co
Merkara	1949	Sharp			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Zamania	2822	Lee			M M & Co
Baku Standard		Tucker			K L & Co
Unity	929	Hansen			Bombay Co
Indrapura		Hallingsworth			K N & Co
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS—FEBRUARY 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Gulf of Trinidad	1601	Duncanson			F M & Co
C	Daghestan	2212	Tittlenoles	Antwerp	12-2	M M & Co
E	Binda	3341	Clarke	Akyab	8-2	M M & Co
14	Gairland	761	Souter	Marmagoa	8-2	Sheppd & Co
N	Oriental	5085	Jephson	Calcutta	13-2	P & O Co
Q	Nankin	3300	Benton	China	12-2	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	522	Fukeer	Beavragar	7-2	Sheppd & Co
Satrunji	541	Ahmed	Gulf Ports	7-2	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
3	R Rubattino	3041	Canepa	Genoa	15 2	C Boggiano
5	Loch Tay	416	Stephen	Calcutta	7-2	M M & Co
6	Gunda	2487	Andrews	Antwerp	8-2	P & O Co
7	Matin	2433	Archer		15-2	K N & Co
8	Clan Murray	4121	Beer	Antwerp	9-2	M M & Co
9	Chusan	4010	Daniel	China	26-2	P & O Co
12	Caledonia	3522	Gordon	London	9-2	P & O Co
14	Kola	467	Robertson	Karachi	8-2	M M & Co
15	Flintshire	2476	Dwyer	Dunkirk	14-2	Bombay Co
16	Bisagno	1510	Dante	H Kong	17-2	G Delaya

HARBOUR WALL.

Amra	170	Pigott	Karachi	12-2	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Pemba s	Martyr	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Annam s	Sellier	Yokohama, &c
	Kilwa s	Whitehead	Persian Gulf
	Oluvara (Transpt.)	Mann	Southampton
	Westminster Bridge s	Pallister	Rangoon
	King Arthur s	Hannah	Persian Gulf

The steamer Baku Standard, entered for loading yesterday, for Marseilles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th February.

1. There will be an examination for Gun Layers at the Town Hall Compound to-day at 6-45 a.m. and Range Finding Class 6-45 a.m. at Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

2. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day. All members who are desirous of passing the examination this year are requested to attend.

3. The Corps will parade to-morrow for 6 inch B L and and 10 inch R M L gun drill as follows:—No Company at 4 p.m. Sharp at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder and proceed to Colaba North Fort, No. 2 Company at 4-15 p.m. sharp at Seaward Point, and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort Dress—Drill order without arms putties to be worn.

4. A pair horse orake will leave Byculla Bridge for Mahaluxmi Fort to-morrow (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. to convey members of No. 2 Company to Drill. Members residing in the Fort should proceed by Rail to Grant Road Station and thence by gharry.

5. The Corps will parade for Divine Service, for Volunteer Corps at the Cathedral, at 5-3 p.m. on Sunday next 10th inst. opposite Sir Richard Temple's statue. Dress—Full Dress with arms, putties to be worn carbines and pouches will be carried. Members who have not yet drawn their arms and helmet fittings may do so on drill or Thursday at 6-30 p.m. at the Fort Head-quarters any day between the hours of 10 and 2.

By Order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 8th February.

1. The Battalion will parade for Drill under the Adjutant at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-45 a.m. on Saturday the 9th instant.

Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars as follows:—

St. Mary's College—Two Double Cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 6 a.m.

Byculla School—One Double Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 6 a.m.

2. The Battalion will fall in for Church Parade at the Gymkhana on the Parade Ground at 5-15 p.m. on Sunday next the 10th instant. Dress—Khaki helmets and side arms, pouches will not be worn.

Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars as follows:—

St Mary's College—Two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-30 p.m.

Byculla School—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4-30 p.m.

3. There will be Company Drill for F Company in the Grant Medical College ground at 5 p.m. to-day (Friday) the 8th instant and on every Friday until further orders.

4. The Prospectus of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Carbine Association has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters Matches V, and VII are open to all efficient Volunteers and will be fired for at Cooria on the 17 and 18th February 1901.

5. Leave of absence has been granted to No 1374 Vol'r D Rees, D Company, from the 6th February to 31st March 1901

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 8.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJEE.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

11714-80—Unwalla and P—Runchordas Mooraljee vs The Municipal Commissioner for Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

Appeals.

1690—Mantri and B—Mukundrao Kashinath vs Vinayek Raghunath Bhandare.

1091—Nanu and H—Sakinaboo vs Ebrahimjee Essoofbhai —Payne G S and M.

1092-332-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Nanoo Mull Tullockchand vs Ramchander Mowjee—Maganlal and J.

1132-381-95—Payne G S and M—Jadhowjee Parmanand and vs Mathuradas Ca lanjee—Bicknell M and M

1190-541-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—Abdool Latiff Mahomed Jousuf and others vs Dr Goolam Tarwar and another —Smitham B and N

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

757-99—Edgelow G and W—Mathuradas Damoderdas and others vs Bwarkadas Shamjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.—Part heard.

481-93—Bhaishanker and K—The Hon'ble the Acting Advocate General vs Gordhandas Purmanand and others—Little and Co—Part heard.

Long Cause

475-00—Mulla and M—Aishabai vs Ebrahim Hajee Amir Mistri and another—Captain and V.

Testamentary Suit.

36-99—Payne G S and M—Amtha Tribhowan Jugjiwan and another vs Bai Kasi—Madhavjee and V.

Long Causes.

527-00—Craigie L and O—Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Damodher Jetha and another—Muljee and R.

433-00—Crawford B and Co—Longman's Green and Co vs Kashinath Sevakram Dave—Bicknell M and M.

495-99—Nanu and H—The Star of India Mills Ld vs Ramdin Kaluram and another—Framjee and D.

223-99—Captain and V—Katherine vs Martin Doming de Souza and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

291-99—Little and Co—Doomgersey Purshotam vs Premcore and others—Payne G S and M and B and K.

151-00—Captain and V—Purbut Survam and others vs Nagsey Koorpat—Matubhoy J and M.

573-97—Edgelow G and S—Miza Alli Mahomed Sheerazee vs Mah Sultan and others—Craigie L and O and Payne G S and M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MISTRY—February 7, Bai Ambaiji, widow of the late Mr Jeewanjee Dorabjee Mistry, mother of Sir Nasedhish of Janjira State, Mr Sassoon & Co's, Turkey Red Dye Work's Engineer Mr Cowasji Jeewanji, and daughter of the late Mr Rustomji Merwanji Bole-Daruwalla. Deeply regretted. Funeral at 8 a.m. this morning at Lower Mahim, opposite Jambli Tank in Mr Bode's Bungalow, Dadar Station.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BATEMAN—January 21, at "Sylverton," Mussoorie, the wife of the late Calvert R Bateman, Indian Commissariat Department, of a son (posthumous).

CAMPBELL—January 29, at Vizianagram, the wife of Captain A J Campbell, 25th M I, of a daughter.

TOTTENHAM—January 22, at Quetta, the wife of Captain R L Tottenham, 25th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

LITCHFIELD—January 9, at Boscombe, Bournemouth, Emma Jane, youngest daughter of the late Major-General William Edmund Litchfield, Madras Light Cavalry.

PRICE—February 5, at Madras, Carnac Henry Price, Superintendent, Accountant-General's Office, Madras (Retired), and son of the late J E Price, Treasurer, Madras Mint, aged 51 years, 2 months and 14 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1901.

THE NATIONAL VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

THE Viceroy, as we have already stated, has propounded a scheme with a view to perpetuating the memory of the late Queen-Empress, and His Excellency will carry it through. After "consultation with a number of experienced representative gentlemen, both European and Indian," he formulated the scheme which has already been published. The following day, in one of those telling speeches the production of which apparently cost His Excellency very little effort, he forced that scheme home upon a vast audience estimated variously at three to four thousand persons and induced them to adopt a resolution approving it. The audience, like the experienced gentlemen with whom the Viceroy consulted, it is not unfair to remark, represented Calcutta, not India. The select little gathering to which Lord Curzon first propounded his great project had perhaps as little to say in criticism of its features, as those who were assembled in the Town Hall. But we can find little fault with this. There must be leaders of men or they will not progress And Lord Curzon was born to lead. His Excellency recognises as inevitable that Bombay and Madras must have their own memorials and we are glad of this. It would have been extremely unpleasant to feel compelled to wrangle over a scheme whose object was the commemoration of her Majesty's reign. Though he did not say so in as many words, His Excellency seemed fully to appreciate the force of Lord Northcote's implied intimation of Monday that Bombay would have her own memorial, the viceregal scheme taking second place so far as this Presidency is concerned. Madras is just as firm on that point as Bombay is likely to prove. That being so, neither Bombay nor Madras can hope to furnish a site for the great national institute. But as regards the claims of any other city in the country, we imagine, that representations on the subject will receive a courteous refusal rather than careful consideration. Lord Curzon is as determined that Calcutta shall find a site for the institute as that an institute shall be established. His Excellency admits that Calcutta is not the gate of India; but it is the capital and that is to him a sufficient reason. It would almost appear as if the opportunity of seeing the architectural improvement of Calcutta were prominent in the viceregal mind from the manner in which he disposes of the claims of Bombay. But that matters little. We shall have our own memorial and those possessed of superfluous wealth and a liberal hand will contribute to the viceregal scheme also.

Of any other possible project Lord Curzon disposed in a few words. Charitable schemes fitted in well with what we know of her Majesty's character, warmth of heart and the gentle sympathy that she always showed to the suffering and the distressed. Yes, and there is enough poverty and affliction in India, God knows, to appeal to any heart, to absorb any number of lakhs of rupees. A scheme for the establishment of a permanent Famine Fund would, no doubt, have its supporters, indeed there is not a philanthropic or educational object or institution in India but would have its advocates. Anyone of them would have commended themselves to the heart of the late Queen. But His Excellency found reasons in his own mind to justify him in rejecting every one and substituting that which he ventures to believe is not an ignoble conception and will not be unworthy of the great sovereign whom we desire to commemorate—a huge hall with corridors and galleries, filled with paintings, relics and picturesque lumber such as may be found by the ton at Benares or Jeypore, reproductions of the Taj and Fatehpur Sikri, models of Elephanta and Rosa and Ellora, statuary and sculpture such as now decorate the streets and maidans. Such a structure for such a purpose in this country may be deemed not ignoble and not unworthy by those who are prepared to accept the viceregal suggestion with gratitude, inasmuch as it relieves them of the effort of thinking for themselves. But there are many people who will incline to regard such a structure as a huge monument of absolute uselessness, serving but to illustrate how easy it is to extract money from the pockets of the rich for any purpose which has not for its object the amelioration of the lot of the poor. "Posterity" exclaimed His Excellency, disposing of possible rival schemes "is apt to forget in whose honour charities were originally founded or endowments named. Some day in the future the endowment itself is converted to another purpose or design. The original contributors are forgotten. Who, for instance, when Queen Anne's bounty is annually distributed in England, to augment incomes of the smaller clergy, spares thought for the poor Queen Anne. On the other hand, it is different with a concrete memorial. It remains a visible and a speaking monument of the individual or the period that is so commemorated." And then he referred to the Nelson monument, the Albert Memorial and the like, a very unhappy point in His Excellency's argument in favour of his scheme. For they are in London, which is within a few hour's reach of every quarter of Great British and to which cheap excursions carry ninety per cent. of the population at some period of their existence. But not one in a thousand of the people of India could ever hope to see, much less to be benefited by this monument which Lord Curzon has so promptly adopted.

The presidencies can erect their own halls, museums and statues and arches, their own concrete memorials. His Excellency does not see why they should not please themselves. He does not wish to coerce or to dictate to anybody; nor do the representative gentlemen whom he consulted. Naturally, for they were carried away just as easily as Wednesday's town meeting was. His Excellency's suavity and his stirring eloquence would carry an audience of apathetic Indians and almost as apathetic Anglo-Indians clean away from their own better judgment, if he chose so to employ those qualities. We much regret that the scheme was not laid before the public at least a week prior to the holding of the meeting called to "discuss" it. They might then at least have read it and we question if one per cent. of the audience had achieved so much when called upon to endorse the project with a resolution of approval. They were thus doubly at a disadvantage, for besides being unable to talk over the various possible plans, they were awed into silence at the meeting by scriptural quotations, garnished and embellished by a master of phrases whose observations could only be adequately answered after time had been granted for their due consideration. "Charity envieth not, vaunteth not itself and is not puffed up" said the great Christian apostle. Whereunto added the great Christian Viceroy:—"Must quarrel with nobody, but must be permitted to seek and find its own outlet"—an addition which is not quite so poetical, nor so humble as the original. But significant withal, especially when read with His Excellency's previous remark that "at the mouth of the grave all petty feelings must be extinguished." That is well. But at least there should be some opportunity for the ventilation and due discussion of a scheme of such magnitude and importance. It being understood that each Presidency and Province is likely to choose its own memorial, which will answer all purposes, why should not the scheme for Calcutta have taken a form of greater utility? Here was an opportunity of providing an adequate famine relief fund or of providing medical relief for thousands of sick and maimed. Such an opportunity may not occur again in the life time of anyone of us. Yet we are asked to assist in the erection of a building, stately, spacious and monumental, to which every new comer in Calcutta will turn. A glorified Imperial Institute in fact. Lord Curzon's wish is that standing before it, a father shall say to his son, mother to her daughter: "This statue and this great hall were erected in memory of the greatest and best sovereign whom India has ever known. She lived far away over the seas, but her heart was with her subjects in India, both of her own race and all others. She loved them both the same in her time. Before it great men lived and great deeds were done. Here are their memorials. This is her monument." It is not just as likely that a father shall say to his son and a mother to her daughter: "My child, thou and I are penurious and starving, yet on the building of that great crumbling pile was spent the money that might have rescued thousands such as thou and I from our poverty. It is known as India's folly?"

"COMMANDEERED" REBELS.

REMEMBERING the deep rooted disaffection of the Dutch in the northern part of Cape Colony the news that the Boers in the Orange River Colony are believed to be preparing for another invasion of Cape territory is not surprising. The rigour of martial law will no doubt effectually prevent any large number of the hostile colonials from openly joining the commandoes, as it did in the case of the recent raids, but the enemy can count upon a good deal of sympathy and secret aid in the districts which rebelled on the outbreak of the war. Some of the inner history of that rebellion is revealed by the Blue Book containing the despatches of Sir Alfred Milner. Those despatches cover documents which provide very interesting reading in view of the oft told story that the Cape Dutch in the invaded districts at the beginning of the campaign were compelled to take up arms and join the enemy. That has been the plea of the Bond members of the Cape Parliament, but there is ample evidence of the part that leading representatives of the Bond played in fostering rebellion, while the Blue Book includes abundant testimony of the support which was given to the late Republics between the date of the Bloemfontein Conference and the outbreak of hostilities. Regarding the alleged compulsion of the rebels to join the commandoes the evidence of letters that were seized shows that the districts were ripe for rebellion and welcomed the invaders with open arms. The commandeering of colonists was in most instances done at the invitation of the local leaders "for the protection of those who wished to join." Says one deponent belonging to Barkly West: "After the war broke out I spoke to many of the rebels. They expressed their willingness to take up arms; but said they intended to wait till they were commandeered, in order that they might have an excuse and the British Government might not be able to punish them." Commandant Perry went to Barkly West with an armed force in response to a written invitation and was welcomed by the whole of the inhabitants. The girls of this place go down to fame with the women of Aliwal North. They had their prayer books with them and after singing a Dutch hymn, sang "Hold the Fort." The invitation to the enemy from one district was a piece of Dutch doggerel signed by the local chairman of the Africander Bond. It bewailed the fact that the English being angry had taken away the ammunition of the rebels, and in Dutch heroics which have lost their beauty in translation it proceeded to the following effect:—"If you can provide us each with a packet of ten (cartridges) and a Mauser you will see what we can do. Englishmen won't stand before us; they will go to the devil. There are a few English here, but we count them amongst the dead. For the rest we are all Boers and only wait on you to move us." Commandant Olivier in one of his telegrams, seized in a house in Colesberg, stated that he entered Barkly East upon the entreaty of persons "who wish to have lawful right under us." The Africanders of Dordrecht, too, were very desirous that he should go over to that place. Among a number of interesting documents discovered on the farm of a Commandant in the constituency represented by Mr. Sauer, who has been charged with fostering rebellion while a minister of the Crown, was a petition from a number of farmers asking the Commandant "kindly but earnestly" to commandeer several "Burghers" of a particular ward. The signatures to the petition included the names of people who, according to the document, could be so called upon. One farmer wrote asking to be commandeered "as forcibly as possible." Subsequently he made an affidavit declaring that he was very unwilling to go on commando. But in the meantime, unknown to him, and to his great distress later on, the letter which he sent to the Commandant fell into the hands of the British Intelligence Officer at Colesberg. So far from compulsion being needed to induce the disloyal colonists to rebel, they made easy the way for the invader. Though many of them were "slim" enough to require a formal summons before they went on commando, hoping thereby to save themselves from the ultimate consequences of their treason, in numerous instances they did not even make pretence of compulsion. At Vryburg almost all the voters went on commando and Mr. Wessels, the member for the constituency, and himself a member of the Africander Bond, has declared that 65 per cent of them took up arms of their own accord and had not even a commandeering note to show by way of excuse for their conduct.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

SINCE the beginning of the year plague has become worse. In some parts of India, notably the Southern provinces, it is not so virulent, but the terrible progress of the pestilence in the north and in Bombay has more than counterbalanced the relief afforded by its diminution in other places. At present it is raging in Bengal with appalling virulence, the victims numbering 2,500 weekly, of which Patna contributes about 1,500, while it is very deadly in Saran. The disease has broken out in Benares, and therefore the only important area remaining free is the Central Provinces. In Bombay City plague is claiming over 100 victims daily; the type of disease is particularly virulent and 94 per cent. of the cases prove fatal—a greater proportion than has been recorded at any time since the first outbreak. According to the weekly returns there were 786 deaths as compared with 466 for the previous seven days, and unfortunately there is every indication that plague mortality will rise even higher before it again descends to normal. Since January 4th five Europeans, two Eurasians, and one Armenian have been attacked. Karachi has again become infected, plague cases having occurred in various parts of the northern port, though whether the pestilence has been imported or is indigenous is not known. It is, however, probable that the infection has been brought by pilgrims who assemble at Karachi in vast numbers at this time of year, en route for Mecca. The greatest difficulty in dealing with the disease in Bombay, and indeed throughout every infected area in India, is the want of a proper staff. In years past there have been 16 or 17 special plague officers, but the present staff does not numerically reach double figures. Again, there is a serious deficiency in the medical staff, the latter being more or less due to the great need for doctors in the famine districts, whither, after plague subsided last July, nine-tenths of the staff were drafted. In regard to the deficiency of ward officers this is due to the unusual calls upon establishments by reason of the South African War, the China and Somaliland Expeditions, and a minor expedition on the frontier. The number of officers is much below what it should be and cannot be further reduced without endangering the efficiency of the Native Army. This combination of adverse circumstances renders the task of Government especially difficult, but which, we understand, they are seriously considering the position. In regard to Bombay City it seems advisable to engage more qualified medical men of high rank to supervise measures in the City, but as at the present time every Province requires additional medical assistance, it can be easily understood there is difficulty in securing such service. Apart from the increase in plague the only remarkable features in the mortality returns are the heavy advances in deaths due to fever and diseases of the lungs. The total mortality was 1,941, giving an annual death rate of 120·67.

LADIES' MEMORIAL TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

WE hear that a Ladies' Meeting is to be held at Government House, Malabar Point, to-day, to consider the question as to whether a memorial should be raised by the women of Bombay to her late Majesty the Queen Empress. If this be decided upon a committee will be appointed for the purpose of carrying out details.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to eight per cent.

THE Bombay foxhounds will meet on the 10th instant at the Rifle Butts and not at Wankola.

MR. M. M. S. GUBBAY, I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Collector, Khandesh.

MR. W. L. B. SOUTER has been appointed third grade Superintendent of Police.

MR. V. C. MACMUNN, I.C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani on the 9th January.

MR. J. C. GLOSTER, I.C.S., has been permitted to return to duty, within the period of his leave.

Mr. W. A. Talbot acts as Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. B. Fry.

MAJOR J. A. BELL has been appointed a member of the Karachi Port Trust, vice Major C. W. G. Wadeson, resigned.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the homeward mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Aden, at 7. a.m. yesterday.

MR. B. A. BRENDON, I.C.S., on relief, becomes Assistant Collector and Personal Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednagur.

THE Hon. Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I.C.S., on relief by the Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, I.C.S., acts as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

MR. J. A. Mc. IVER, Deputy Collector, third Grade, and Forest Settlement Officer, Kolaba has been allowed furlough for two years.

MR. G. JACOB, I.C.S., Acting Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, has been allowed furlough for eleven months from the 9th March next or subsequently.

MR. W. R. SHAW, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, has been appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, until further orders.

MR. G. A. ANDERSON, Superintending Engineer, third class, State Railways, has been granted six months' extension of the furlough allowed in February, 1900.

MR. E. G. OLIVER, Deputy Conservator of Forests, third grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, has been granted furlough for eighteen months from or after the 1st April.

MR. D. GEORGE, A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Acting Superintending Engineer has been granted furlough for eighteen months and a-half from the 16th instant, or subsequently.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

ALL this concerns Sydney, not Bombay:—

A bad habit has prevailed through the last fifteen years or so that Governors should spend a great deal more than their official salaries. The effects of this bad habit are, first, that the choice of her Majesty's Government is limited by the supposed financial burdens and necessities of the position, to the damage of our public service and to the exclusion in many cases of the best men; and, secondly, the habit of lavish expenditure is most prejudicial to the office of a Governor, as well as to the society and social life of the Colony over which he may preside. After the Governor's inauguration, for several days, a multitude of persons write their names, or cause them to be written, in his visitors' book. In this book, and in the popular misconception about it, is the root of the whole evil. The visitors' book exists for two purposes only: first, in order that those who desire it may show their respect for her Majesty's representative, since it is not the etiquette to leave cards upon him; and, secondly, visitors' names are written in the Governor's book as an acknowledgment for hospitality or civility received. But of recent years the visitors' book has been used as a means of advertising a desire for hospitality to come, or even as a weapon for making a forcible entrance into the Governor's house. If writing a name be not sufficient to bring an invitation, notes are often sent afterwards to find out the reason, or to complain of the supposed injury to the writer and his family. So far have the purposes and use of the visitors' book been forgotten, that writing a name is now held to establish a clear right to some invitation from the Governor.

The impossibility of entertaining adequately on such a scale out of the official salary is obvious. The fallacy which has made it necessary is no less obvious if the problem be thought out and stated fairly. Writing a name in the Governor's book gives

NO RIGHT TO INVADE GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

or to share in the Governor's hospitality. The only persons who have a right to enter Government House are certain official persons on certain official occasions. These persons and these occasions are all fixed by rule. On certain days the Governor holds a levee and gives a banquet, and has usually a ball or a reception afterwards. To the levee all prominent officials, heads of departments, and representatives of public bodies are supposed to go, as well as private persons of a certain standing in society who may be loyally or civilly disposed. To the banquet as many leading officials as possible are invited, according to their rank and office: and their families are also invited to the ball or reception afterwards. Now, every one of these official persons, in virtue of his office and of established custom, has a right to be acknowledged by the Governor on these official occasions. If he should be omitted, he not only has the right but the duty, for the sake of his office, to ask for an explanation. Here, then, is a firm principle on which Governors may act. If their official entertaining were regulated strictly by official necessities their official salaries would be ample for their dignity and for all their social duties.

A ball is a block; the ball supper a dangerous and indecent scramble. The general effect upon society of this indiscriminate entertaining is deplorable. Many of the nicer people hold themselves aloof from the crowds at Government House and from the practices which are too often employed for getting there. Parties at Government House are too large and formal, and the company there is too mixed for intellectual and pleasant intercourse. Many people keep away because they would meet at the Governor's table some of those whom they

DO NOT CHOOSE TO KOW IN PRIVATE.

On the other hand, many of those who force their way into Government House give themselves airs, and spoil the society to which they would naturally belong. As all official distinctions have been forgotten, and there are no recognizable social distinctions in what is called society, there is no principle of selection except personal caprice or individual pertinacity. The latter has been exercised most conspicuously by a gang of pushing women, dubious in age as in other qualities, who force an entrance by laying siege to the Staff, and sometimes to the Governor himself. So far from raising or benefiting society in Government House, as its hospitality has been managed latterly, must be pronounced a social nuisance, a mere incentive to snobbery and squabbling.

Besides the fault of indiscriminate entertaining Governors have become the victims of indiscriminate entertainment. Their life is a weary round of banquets, balls, bazaars, public meetings, of visits to cattle shows, town halls, hospitals, schools, convents, races, and regattas. These duties have been so much over done, says Mr. Arthur Galton, who writes this article, that a Governor is often invited to do what no country municipality or township would venture to ask from its Mayor or member. The greatest caution is needed to keep the Governor from being mixed up in local and party quarrels. I have known a Governor asked to patronize a country sewing club with a dozen members, and to visit steamers and town halls which had been repainted. All sense of proportion in these matters has been lost by those who ask for the Governor's patronage or presence; and it is not always easy for the Governor's Staff to discover the facts or the proper value of invitations from the country. Here, again, the remedy is clear and simple. A Governor should attend no public or semi-public function to which a Minister of the Crown has not been invited, or to which he is not accompanied by some responsible person. The neglect of this salutary rule has made the Governor's life a burden, an endless and a wearying bustle; and, in many cases, by accepting improper invitations, as well as by refusing proper ones, some Governors have made themselves and their office ridiculous.

By all means let a Governor make his own private friends, the more the better, so long as they be well and wisely chosen; and let him entertain them in any way he likes. But let it be understood that such guests and entertainments are private, and are in no sense official. In these matters tact is required, and not official rules. For official entertainments some such rules as I have indicated should be laid down and followed rigorously. If a Governor be on the firm ground of principle he is safe from any complaint or criticism which need affect him. Any Governor who acted on some such rules, until he had cured or lessened the present evil, would, I feel certain, be popular and respected.

Seven thousand a year is ample for a Governor to maintain a proper household and to perform all his official duties adequately. The salary was calculated for official duties, not for indiscriminate hospitality and vulgar show. It is unfair to a generous Government to misuse the position of Governor, and then to imply that the salary is inadequate or mean. The rate of prices in Sydney now, both in food and wages is very much the same as in England; in meat, the prices are much lower, and in fuel the consumption is much less. The whole scale of living, especially with regard to servants and households, is much less ambitious in Sydney than it is in England. Neither in the town nor up country are such establishments maintained as we are accustomed to at home. The Governor's official salary would maintain an establishment suitable to his duties and position, and far superior to the establishment and household of any private or of any other official person. His salary, too, would enable him to discharge all his official duties in the matter of entertaining. Some recent Governors in Victoria and New South Wales have spent from twelve to fifteen thousand a year of their own money over and above their official salaries. This is a vulgar and a flagrant abuse, and many Australians resent the way in which their Governorships have come to be offereed to the highest bidder, that is, to men who are able and willing to spend money of their own upon this outrageous scale.

The salaries of the Governors are sufficient for their official and proper obligations. Moreover, considering the resources and population of the Colonies, as well as the general scale of living, the salaries of Governors are ample. If compared with the position and duties of a President in the United States, the salary of an Australian Governor is more than generous.

But all this concerns Sydney, not Bombay.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

It is officially announced that the Government has decided to send out to Lord Kitchener thirty thousand mounted reinforcements.

It is expected that ten thousand Yeomanry will shortly be available. The South African Constabulary will contribute eight thousand, the Colonies five thousand; whilst the remainder will be from the Home Establishment.

DELAGOA RAILWAY CUT.

The Delagoa Railway has been cut at kilometre fifty-three within Portuguese Territory.

DE WET'S MOVEMENTS.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria the 5th instant, says that De Wet is still north of Thabanchu.

THE MOVEMENT EASTWARD.

General Smith Dorrien has occupied Lakechrissie and General French is driving the enemy back to Amsterdam.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies have passed a vote of Censure on the Ministry by a majority of 216 votes in connection with the arbitrary closing of the Labour Exchange at Genoa.

THE KING AND QUEEN IN LONDON.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Their Majesties the King and Queen take up their residence at Marlborough House this afternoon.

THE CHINA QUESTION.

The Ministers at Peking on the 5th inst. decided to insist upon the death penalty being carried out on the twelve officials who have been named, though they accept banishment in the case of Prince Tuan.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES QUSETION.

It is stated at Berlin that the Sugar Bounties Conference is unlikely in certain States and especially in America and Russia who are negotiating for a separate understanding.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

MR. LELY'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB 7.

To-day, the Hon'ble Mr. Lely, Commissioner of the Northern Division gave evidence. He said that the habits of the people had grown more expensive and soil had become less productive in parts, and the people did not store grain as they used to do. The Gujerati's wealth was mostly in cattle and when these died he collapsed. There was a great deal of private charity in the province and this helped the people, though they started with small stocks. He proposed a suspension of revenue to the extent of 45 per cent., but Government asked him to revise the estimate. However, eventually over seventy per cent. was suspended over the distressed districts. Mr. Lely said he did not consider he had power to open a work to accord with the idiosyncracies of the people outside the general plane of the Administration.

The President: You deny the people an opportunity of coming on relief works by not bringing them near enough to their homes and make that a reason for not bringing them on gratuitous relief.

Mr. Lely: The destruction of the people's self-reliance was worse than starvation.

The President did not agree with him.

At the conclusion of this evidence, Mr. Jivanji Limjibhai who forced on the Gujerat Revenue collection inquiry appeared and asked to give evidence in Gujerati. He, however, spoke English and the President told him he would be examined in English as he was not to play to the gallery. The President then dismissed the witness's written statement by saying that the matter had received the attention of the Commission.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

Consequent on the non-arrival of the Batteries and Artillery Companies from South Africa the revised programmes for the Horse, Field and Garrison Artilleries are issued. Under these revised reliefs, No. 3 Company Eastern Garrison Artillery goes to fort St. George instead of on to Aden as previously ordered and No. 11 Western to Rangoon, instead of to Bombay, while the 22nd, the 50th and 70th Field Batteries, previously under orders to England, now proceed to Kirkee. The 15th go to Fyzabad instead of to Jullundur, the 48th to Lucknow instead of to Nowgoong and the 71st—not previously moving—now goes fom Multan to Bareily.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

ST. GEORGE'S MEDAL.

The last medal competition of the season was commenced on Thursday morning when 26 men took out cards for St. George's Medal, which is for the best scratch score. Attached to the play is also a handicap competition. The feature of the play was Mr. Osborne Marshall's score of 36, which places him easily first, his nearest opponent being Mr. C. M. Gray, who holed out in 39, a total which might have been one less had he got down a comparatively easy put on the last green. The former player has quite recovered his game and is now probably better than at any previous time. The course is easy and anything over 40 is more than a scratch player should take, but at the same time Mr. Marshall is to be congratulated on his performance, which constitutes a record that will remain unshaken for some time to come. Mr. H. E. Greaves, with an allowance of five strokes is first in the handicap competition. The best returns are as follows:—

ST. GEORGE'S MEDAL.

Mr. Osborne Marshall	36
Mr. C. M. Gray	39
Mr. W. P. Peechey	40
Mr. R. Aitken	40
Mr. M. Inneskar	43
Mr. H. R. Greaves	43
Mr. A. T. Spalding	45
Mr. H. G. W. Mackie	46
Mr. J. C. Kiddle	46
Mr. M. Barr	46
Mr. J. S. Milne	47
Mr. J. Stiven	47
Mr. C. W. Francis	48

THE Scottish concert on behalf of the Bombay Scottish orphanage which was postponed an account of the death of her Majesty the Queen will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday the 20th of March at 9-30 p.m.

LIEUT.-COLONEL L. L. FENTON, on relief at Navanagar, acts as Political Agent, Savantvadi pending the return to duty of Major J. S. Ashby when the latter acts as Political Agent, Savantvadi pending the arrival of Lieut.-Colonel Fenton, Major R. F. Marriot, holds charge of the Political, Agent's office at Savantvadi.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. H. W. Gee, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, on Monday morning from pneumonia. The deceased gentleman joined the Punjab Commission in 1887.

MOURNING IN INDIA.

The Managing Committee of the Kshatriya Union Club have passed a resolution stating they feel it their duty to place on record their profound and heartfelt sorrow for the irreparable loss sustained by the whole Empire by the death of Her Majesty the Queen Empress.

PANWEL.

Saturday was observed a day of deep mourning at Panwel. All shops, schools and offices were closed and business was entirely suspended throughout the town, which presented a gloomy appearance, the like of which has never, been witnessed before. A crowded meeting of officials, non officials and the people of all castes and creeds assembled at the Municipal Hall to express their sincere grief at the death of the Queen-Empress. Rao Saheb Dattatraya Gunesh Modneker, Subordinate Judge, presided. Appropriate and pathetic speeches dwelling on the manifold virtues and good qualities were delivered by Rao Saheb Backare, Mamletdar, Mr. R. V. Shringarpuri, Municipal Commissioner, and Rao Saheb D. G. Medhekar, Sub Judge of Panwel. It was unanimously resolved to send a telegram of condolence and sympathy to the Royal Family through the Governor of Bombay. The fervour and sincerity of the people was manifested during the proceedings, and the assembly dispersed in mournful silence.

AURANGABAD.

Out of respect to the memory of Her late Imperial Majesty the Queen all the shops in the Cantonment were closed. 81 minute guns were fired in the evening. Music of all kinds was strictly prohibited. The importation of grain from the outlying villages was also stopped. A like mark of respect was also shown in the City under orders of H. H. the Nizam. A memorial Service was held in the evening in Holy Trinity Church in honor of her late Imperial Majesty. There being no resident Chaplain here, one was specially deputed from Bolarum to conduct service, which was most impressive and solemn. The Regimental band of the 3rd infantry was in attendance and played the Dead March in Saul.

GHADECHI.

A memorial meeting of the Hindu Community was held under the presidentship of Mr. S. K. Bengali, Mamlatdar. About 500, including all Government servants were present. The Queen's photo, duly decorated, was placed in front of the audience. Mr. Govind Nagesh, School-master, gave a short sketch of the Queen's life, and the President delivered a short history of her reign.

The Mahomedans also assembled in the open square in the vegetable market under the Presidentship of Kazi Amirodin Saheb. All the Pensioners, Risaldars, and others were present, and altogether the meeting numbered 2,000 members.

The Jain community of both seas numbering about 500 similarly assembled in the Pancha's Wada to offer their most sacred prayers to the Almighty, from the Jain Bhagvat for her Most Gracious Majesty the late Empress Victoria.

BYRAMJI JEEJEEBHOY PARSEE CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.

THE GOVERNOR ON COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Last evening His Excellency Lord Northcote visited the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution and the Commercial High School and College, attached thereto at Marine Lines, Queen's Road. His Excellency on arrival was received by Mr. Rustomji N. Byramji Jeejeebhoy, the Chairman of the Board and Messrs. Pestonji N. Wadia and M. C. Murzban, the Trustees, Mr. Subramanya Iyer, the Principal and Mr. D N. Wadia, the Honorary Visitor of the Institute. Lord Northcote was first conducted to the third floor and shown over the museum and library. The party then proceeded to the High School Commercial Class, where a student recited a poetical welcome to His Excellency. The Principal thereafter put questions in commercial geography to the students, who answered them briefly and accurately. The College Commercial Class and Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular classes were next visited. The principal exhibited to His Excellency the book-keeping exercises done by the pupils of the College Commercial Class, and asked the students several questions in commercial correspondence, including exchange, banking, shipping and insurance.

Mr. Rustemji N. Byramji Jeejeebhoy then read the following address:—

Your Excellency,—This is the first time this Institutionhas had the good fortune to be visited by the head of the Government of the Presidency and on behalf of the Trustees, the teaching staff and the pupils, we beg to accord Your Excellency a cordial welcome. The desire which impelled Your Excellency to visit this Institution goes to prove the deep interest felt by Your Excellency in the cause of Education generally and more particularly in the cause of Commercial Education in the presidency. We are confident that Your Excellency's kind and gracious visit to this Institution is an augury of good fortune and success in the near future. We have in the memorandum we sent you yesterday recounted briefly the difficulties we have had to surmount, and those we still labour under, from the absence of suitable local Commercial Examinations coferring a Diploma and also for want of a suitable school house of our own. Government has already been pleased to promise us a Building grant but it is not adequate for the requirements of a Commercial High School. We have considerably expanded our schemes since we first approached Government. Desiring to keep pace with the times, we have added a College Department, which we shall develope into a business College. We trust that your Excellency will be pleased to not only confer the institution of an Examination conferring a Diploma in Commerce but will also see your way to give us an increased Building grant to meet our increased and increasing requirements. Whether we get these facilities or not we cannot but be grateful to you for the kind sympathy evinced by you in our work and we once more tender you our warmest thanks.

His Excellency in reply said: Gentlemen, in thanking the members of this Institution for the cordial welcome you have been good enough to extend to me to-day, may I take this opportunity to congratulate the trustees and those connected with its management upon the very considerable measure of success, with which they have grappled with those material difficulties, which they explained to me in some detail in the memoradum they have been good enough to furnish me with. I take this opportunity of expressing my great interest in the practical examination I had the pleasure of hearing and of congratulating the students in this Institution upon their general intelligence and proficiency. I may also congratulate those who conduct this Institution upon their good fortune in securing the services of such an expert in commercial education as Mr. Subramanya Iyer. I am sure the Institution will derive much benefit from his presence among us. You are quite right, Sir, in saying that I do take a real and sincere interest in commercial education, and you may confidently rely on my doing everything that lies in my power to promote and foster its developement. I do not suppose you will expect me to make a long speech to you, especially as within the next few days, I have to speak on education generally at our University Convocation. I am very glad to observe that the importance of imparting Technical and Commercial education is being recognised in this Presidency as well as in my native land. I am perfectly confident that any assistance which the Bombay Government, may be able to give to this commercial education will be more then repaid within a very short time by the material benefit the Presidency will derive from increased commercial knowledge. The finances of the Bombay Government are in an unsatisfactory condition at present, but I sincerely trust that a better time is in store for us and I may say for myself and on behalf of my colleagues that one of the objects we have most closely at heart, when the finances permit, is the promotion and fostering of sound commercial and technical education (applause).

The presentation of flowers terminated the proceedings.

At to-days Meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the Bill relating to native military lunatics will be passed. Mr. Raleigh will introduce the Bill consolidating and amending the law regarding the extradition and rendition of criminals.

Colonel Loch, Resident in Nepal, proceeds home immediately on account of ill-health.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

ENGINEERING AND AGRICULTURAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 6.

THE chief matters that came up to-day were those of the relation of the Collector and Executive Engineer in famine administration and the agricultural aspects of famine ravages, and there was also an interlude from the native state in the shape of an explanation by Mr. Ardeshir Dalal, of the Baroda "darbar" of the reasons which led to the emigration of people from Native States into British territory.

A somewhat lengthy conversation between the President and Mr. W. H. White, Superintending Engineer of the Northern Division of the Presidency, resulted after some threatened divergencies in an agreement that the Collector must be held to be supreme in all matters except the purely professional ones of measuring of tasks and equipment for work, that he should decide the task to be set and that even if he should be inclined to class hard soil as soft, the only recourse of the Engineer is, after giving his advice and if it is not taken, to report to his own Department. "You cannot prevent a man writing," assented Sir Antony. "The functions of the Public Works Department, continued the President "are carrying out the duties" on the works which are given to them irrespective of the facts of the districts. If they are told to make a road from one village to another, and when that road is laid out and the task is allotted, it should be the duty of the Public Works Department to pay at the rate for 100 cubic feet, 70 cubic feet, or 50 cubic feet, according to the sort of earth encountered and to do nothing more. They have the discretion of paying according to the soil that they are working in, but they have no discretion to vary the wages and no discretion to vary the task irrespective of this."

Mr. White was asked his opinion as an expert on the character of the task imposed on famine workers. He said it was about half the normal contract task, but under the circumstances enough. For the professional labourer it was no doubt an easy task. "That has been proved by the great mass of people who have been maintained well through the famine in good condition." But Mr. White is not in favour of half measures as he says. He believes in keeping the people in good condition. "I consider they were properly treated, because I think they are not supposed to be just kept alive."

Do you think the wages given to them for the purpose of these tasks were sufficient to keep the labouring class in condition?—Yes. I judge by the condition in May and June.

Mr. White was in favour of raising the wages of the "working child" which are at present from 8 to 12, to from 9 to 13, but he did not suggest the abolition of the "working child" class as did Mr. Weir, the Collector of Surat, yesterday.

As to task work he was strongly for discipline. Therefore he did not like the minimum wage. If famine was taken in time, he would begin straight away with payment by result, and even if there was a rush of enfeebled people on works he would prefer to have no minimum, but to lower the task so that the people could fairly easily earn the maximum. Enfeebled gangs he would work lightly and feed well so as to get them back to condition.

The question of the economy of the public was touched on, and the President was surprised to find that so good a percentage of the contract results as 60 per cent. of the normal value. This percentage did not obtain everywhere. In Ahmedabad it was sometimes 70 per cent. but in other places only 20 per cent.

Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeshir Dalal, a member of the Baroda "darbar" and special famine officer for that native state, was deputed to put before the Commission his views on two subjects. These were explained by the President as follows:

"Statements have been made to the Commission by various witnesses that distressed people from the Baroda State as well as from many other native states adjoining Gujerat, came into British districts and were relieved here. The statements are that they came, many of them, in an emaciated state and that they unfortunately helped to swell the mortality of British districts, and you may probably wish to offer some explanation. May I point out to you the broad argument which has the support of British Officers. It is the fact that while relief in British districts increased greatly, up to 23·6 per cent. of the whole population in Ahmedabad, up to 37 per cent. in Broach, 37 per cent. in the Panch Mahals, and 28 per cent. in Kaira, the relief administered in Baroda State never exceeded 4·27 per cent. of the population affected. The inference to which I would call your attention is either that the distress in Baroda must have been much less than in British districts or the relief administered in Baroda must have fallen short, whereby distressed Baroda subjects were forced on the hands of the British officers."

Mr. Dalal, who marshalled his facts and figures very well, treated these two questions separately, and I am not satisfied that he was justified in doing so. However, his case for the matter of relief in Baroda, put succinctly, was this: Baroda is scattered from Kari, North of Ahmedabad, to Naosari, South of Surat, to the division bordering on Broach and another bordering on Kathiawar. Comparing Kari division with Ahmedabad district, where the failure of crops was about the same, the difference between the degree of relief granted is accounted for by very extensive well irrigation in Baroda territory, whereby 12,000 new wells were made by "tagavi" advances and private enterprise and irrigated 170,000 "bighas" of land; and by private charity which amounted to 1 1-2 lakhs of rupees. Then as for Baroda it has large public charities and wells were also dug there. Whilst in the Naosari and Kathiawar divisions the distress was not great and the people started with good resources. As for emigration, it partook largely of the usual annual emigration to Ahmedabad for work, though no doubt large numbers were led to go to British territory by the slightly higher wages.

In the afternoon, Mr. J. Mollison, Deputy Director of Agriculture gave evidence as to the agricultural outlook. He did not connect the assessment in either the Deccan or Gujarat with the capacity of the cultivator to meet famine. As a matter of fact, there was a smaller margin of profit in the Deccan, where assessment was lower than in Gujarat, where it was higher. There was unquestionably a future, he said, for well irrigation in Gujerat, if the proper people were selected to advance money to. It was no use leaving the cultivators to dig wells on credit. Canals were not so useful as wells because they were often found to be dry just when the water was most wanted. Irrigation must be accompanied by manuring, otherwise the crop raised would not be enough to pay for the cost of watering.

"If Government are prepared to be liberal," said Mr. Mollison, "in order to obviate famine, I can think of no better means of advancing money," for as the cultivator is in the hands of the money-lender he cannot do anything without Government help. "The whole outturn of the Presidency is affected by the indebtedness of the people, who are not in a position to cultivate to the best advantage." Mr. Mollison did not show any bias in favour of the money lender, for in answer to the question of the President as to whether he would make a distinction between the *bunnia* and the cultivator in the suspension of revenue in bad years, he said "I would squeeze every pie out of him that I could get."

Then as to the matter of cattle, in which he was examined by Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Mollison said the mortality of cattle was underestimated at 1,800,000. It was something like 70 per cent. and the Gujarati breed was practically becoming extinct. The breeding grounds were all empty, and fodder was dying off, because there were none to eat it. For famines he suggested the stacking of fodder under corrugated iron roofs, but the cultivator could not be trusted to do this without selling his fodder prematurely. He quite agreed that the loss in cattle was the most serious feature of the famine in Gujarat.

A REMARKABLE instance of the depth of feeling evoked by the Queen's death was witnessed at Vellore on Saturday last. It was arranged that the European and Eurasian residents should go in procession to the Church, whereupon a deputation of Hindus and Mahomedans voluntarily asked for permission to join. This was given and the procession thus augmented went through the streets of Vellore to the Church, where the Hindus and Mahomedans dispersed. Many Hindus, however, attended the Service.

NEWS FOR PHILATELISTS.

EMPEROR'S HEAD STAMPS.

THE head of King Edward VII is likely to appear in place of that of her late Majesty the Queen Empress on the next consignment of Indian postage stamps. This consignment has already been ordered from home for the Indian Post Office, and is expected to arrive about April next. The recently issued postage stamps with the Queen's head and international coloration will before long, therefore, become obsolete and consequently rare. This issue includes, amongst other values, the new green half anna and the carmine coloured one anna stamp. The stamps bearing the King's head will be introduced gradually as stocks require to be replenished, those now in use continuing to be supplied until used up. The Indian Post Office, at present, have the usual two years' reserve in hand so it will be some little while before many of the new ones will get into circulation. That no time is being lost in beginning to print King Edward VII stamps is due partly to the energy of Messrs De la Rue & Co, who make all the Indian postage stamps and partly to the peculiar construction of the dies used in printing them. These dies are in two parts, the disc containing the head fitting into an outer ring which contains the border and denomination of the stamp. The outer rings are interchangeable and the effigy of the reigning sovereign thus does duty for all the stamps of the same size, the border only requiring to be changed to print stamps of different value. It thus comes about that a single disc containing the King's head is all that requires to be engraved to enable all the commoner denominations of the new issue to be struck off. In the case of the coinage the introduction of the King's effigy will take longer, and no information has yet arrived of the taking in hand of the new dies that will be required for India. It will be remembered, however, that the 1835 issue of rupees, bearing the head of King George IV continued to be minted until 1840, though Queen Victoria ascended the throne in 1837. There is, therefore, a good precedent for not looking upon the matter as of immediate urgency. Nothing further has yet arrived from home regarding the institution of the coinage of sovereigns at the Bombay Mint. When minting of them, however, commences, the dies used will no doubt bear the effigy of King Edward VII.

THE SURAT FANCY FAIR.

THE following report of the above Fund has been issued by Mr. Weir:—

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in submitting the accounts of the Fancy Fair Fund. The accounts have been audited by R. B. V. H. Shikhare, Treasury Officer, Surat.

The Fair was originally fixed to open in the Public Park on August 14th, but owing to the heavy rainfall which delayed the work of preparing the tents and stalls, amongst other things necessitating the rebuilding of our temporary theatre, did not actually open until the 15th August. The Fair was open daily from 4 to 7 p. m. and from 9 to 11 p. m. from August 15th to 20th.

The Baroda Durbar kindly lent us their State Band, also their famous performing parrots, both of which formed powerful attractions. Our stalls were stocked with goods of every description sent from all parts of the country by generous friends far too numerous to be mentioned. The unusual moderation of our prices ensured the rapid and complete clearance of our goods. Tickets for admission were issued in 4 classes, from Rs. 2 for a season ticket to annas 2 paid at the door. The receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 4,394-1-3.

The total gross receipts including sale proceeds of tickets, donations, profits of stalls and license fees aggregated to Rs. 28,416-10-2, against which the incidental charges amounted to Rs. 1,301-4-9. Rs. 859 of this sum had to be paid for damages caused by a fire which unfortunately occured in the theatre on the evening of the 16th.

The net receipts thus came to Rs. 27,115-5-5, out of which Rs. 24,163 have been paid into the Surat Famine Funds and have been utilized in providing the poorer cultivators with seed and money, to get their lands cultivated and sown. A balance of Rs. 2,952-5-5 is held in hand and will be utilized during the current year for the poorer cultivators of this District who unfortunately will again require assistance.

While taking this opportunity of thanking most cordially all the ladies and gentlemen who held stalls and who helped so generously with money, time and trouble, I must especially thank Lt.-Col. Ollivier, the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Mr. Hanson, and other officials of the B. B. & C. I. Railway for their valuable and kind assistance. My thanks are also due to Mr. Franklin of the B. B. & C. I. Railway for his electric machines, to Mr. Sheriarji of Bombay, who lent us a monster phonograph free of charge, to Mr. Kavasji Dubash who supplied all the transport of goods, tents, and materials free of charge, to Mir Muzaffar Hussain Khan for defraying the cost of lighting the park during the Fair, and to Mr. A. M. Dalal for his donation of Rs. 150 towards the cost of the transport and keep of the Band.

Details of Receipts.	Subscription in cash	Sale proceeds of stalls, &c.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
Through Mr Barjorji Mody	1438 12 0	1388 14 6	2827 10
Through Mrs Kalebhai	2214 3 11	345 5 1	2560 9 0
Through Mrs Pranshanker and Chandrashanker	1300 0 0	100 15 3	1400 15 3
Through Mrs Weir:	8273 0 0	4367 2 8	
Through Mr Petit, 2 annas Fund	756 6 0	.....	14396 8 8
Through Mrs Wales	.....	578 0 0	578 0 0
Through Mr Lakhia	460 0 0	.....	460 0 6
Through Mr Dalal	150 4 0	.....	150 0 0
Gate money and season tickets	.....	4394 1 3	4394 1 3
Proceeds from sale of goods presented by Mr Petit	.....	1308 13 6	1308 13 6
License Fees	340 0 0	.....	340 0 0
Total Rs.	15932 5 11 a As per list.	12424 4 3	28416 10 2

Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.
Amount handed over to the Famine Fund as under per cheque	
By Cheque No A 1726, dated 16th July, 1900	2000 0 0
In Cash on 20th July, 1900	500 0 0
By Cheque No. A 1727, dated 30th July, 1900	1000 0 0
In Cash on 4th August, 1900	400 0 0
By Cheque No. A 1728, dated 8th August, 19 0	500 0 0
By Cheque No. A 1729, dated 22nd Aug., 1900	4000 0 0
By Cheque No. A 1734, dated 3rd Septr., 1900	50 0 0
By Cheque No. A 1736, dated 10th Septr., 1900	7000 0 0
In Cash on 17th September, 1900	203 0 0
By Cheque No. A 1740, dated 30th Oct., 1900	2000 0 0
By Cheque No. A 1741, dated 9th Nov., 1900	1500 0 0
	24163 0 0
Mis Expenditure as per details given below;	
Compensation for damage caused by fire	859 0 0
Erection of Mandvas	205 14 6
Railway fare and boarding of Bands men	180 4 3
Miscellaneous charges	68 2 0
Total Expenditure	25461 4 9
Balance with the Bank	2952 5 5
	28116 10 2

Accounts examined and audited.
V. H. Shikhare.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS BY THE JUSTICES.

YESTERDAY afternoon being the time fixed for receiving the latest nominations of Justices of the Peace, who were candidates for the sixteen seats allotted to them in the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, the following twenty one names of candidates for those seats have been registered in the Municipal Commissioner's office:—

1. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
2. Dr. C. H. F. Underwood.
3. Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy.
4. Dr. Dinshaw Bumonji Pestonji Master.
5. The Hon. Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta.
6. Dr. Cawasji Hormusji.
7. Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia.
8. Dr. D. A. D'Monte.
9. Khan Bahadur Darasha R. Chichgar.
10. Mr. Bhugwandas T. Narotumdas.
11. Mr. Mir Asur Ali.
12. Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji.
13. Khan Bahadur Bumonji Byramji Patel.
14. Mr. Rustomji N. B. Jeejeebhoy.
15. Mr. George Lund.
16. Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote.
17. Mr. Hassanbhoy Visram.
18. Mr. Kaikhosru Nowroji Kabraji.
19. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare.
20. Mr. Lakhamsee Napoo.
21. Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed.

In consequence of there being five more candidates than the allotted number, the election will be a contested one and the Commissioner has notified that the polling will be held at the Municipal Coporation Hall on the 14th instant at 4 p.m.

CAPTAIN MELVILLE acts as Professor, Materia Medica, at Lahore, vice Captain Sutherland who was officiating Professor of medicine in the place of Lieutenant Colonel G. Harris confirmed as Professor of Materia Medica, Calcutta Medical College.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members took place on Wednesday last at the Society's Rooms, Dr. D. Macdonald presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members was announced:—Mr. F. W. Robertson, I.C.S. (Madras); the Mess President, 34th Battalion, R. F. A. (Ahmedabad); Major Arthur C. Daniell R. A., (Ahmedabad); Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S. (Ahmedabad); Mr. Charles St. C. W. Thompson (Lucknow); Captain E. W. Harris, 3rd M. I. (Hongkong); Lieutenant W. C. Nicholson, 3rd M. I. (Hongkong); Lieutenant W. V. Copplinger I.M.S. (Dibrugarh); Mr. Jack Needham, (Dibrugarh); Mr. W. Morley. C.E. (Dibrugarh); Mr. F. Thorburn (Assam); the Mess President, 10 Bombay Light Infantry, Ahmedabad (life member); Major A. E. Aitken, (Chaman); Lieutenant Victor Coates (Bombay); Mr. V. M. Griffiths (Nasik); Mr. O. C. G. Hayter (Sukkur, Sind); and Mr. S. Armstrong (Poona). Mr. C. B. Antram (Cachar).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the honorary secretary, acknowledged of the following contributions receipts to the Society's collections.

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Snake, from Aden	Zamenis ventrimaculatus	Mr C Bagshole
2 Purple Honeysuckers.	Arachnechthra lerlonica	Mr Pottinger
1 Whimbrel	Numenius phæopus.	Mr J D Inverarity
1 Chesnut Bittern.	Ardetta cinnamomea	Do
1 Pallas' Squirrel	Sciurus erythræus var. sladen	Capt E C Townsend
1 Sind Pied Woodpecker.	Dendrocopus sindianus	Lt J Watson, IMS
1 Desert Chat	Saxicola deserti	Do
1 Rose Finch	Rhodospiza obsoleta.	Do
1 Snake (alive)	Silybura macrolepis.	Mr C G Wright
1 Stiff-tailed Duck.	Erismatura leucocephalura	Lt R E Salkeld
A number of Tiger beetles.	Cicendela Sp	Mr Townsend
1 Small Green Barbet.	Thereiceryx viridis.	Lieut W A Payne
7 Pairs of Black Buck's Horns.	Antilope cervicapra.	Mr W Webb
1 Pair Chinkara Horns.	Gazella lennetti	Do
A number of Bats, Frogs, and Spiders.	.....	Col K R Kirtikar IMS
1 Snake	Dendrophis pictus	Mr J E Chico
2 Otters' skins and Skulls.	Lutra Ellioti	Mr W E Shipp
1 Red-whisk ered Bulbul (alive).	Otocompsa fusicandata	Miss Butcher
2 Geckos	Hemidactylus macularius	Mr E Comter
A collection of Ferns.	.....	Lieut W A Light
1 Rock Horned Owl.	Bubo bengalensis	Major A E Aitken
1 White-cheeked Bill Partridge.	Arboricola atrigularis	Capt E Townsend
1 Green-legged Hill Partridge.	Tropiocoperdix chloropus	Do
Head and claws of Imperial Eagle.	Aquila heliaca	Genl W Osborn
1 Stuffed Python	Python reticulatus	H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar
A Collection of Birds' Eggs.	.....	Mr W E Shipp

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

"Notes on the nidification of some Indian Birds" not mentioned in "Hume's Nests and Eggs," by E. C. Stuart Baker, from the Author. "Indian Museum Notes, Vol. V., No. 2, in exchge. "The Common Birds of Bombay," by E. H. Aitken, from the Author. "Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India," Vol. XXX., Part 2. "Peach Leaf Curl, its nature and treatment," by Newton Price. "Fauna of British India (Arachnida)" purchased. "The Great and Small Game of India, Burmah, and Tibet (Lydekker)" deposited.

Minor contributions from:—Mr. J. P. Watson, Mr. F. G. Hutchinson, Mr. E. W. Trotter, and Mr. C. C. James, C. E.

LARGE PYTHON.

Special attention was drawn to the contribution received from H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar of a large specimen of "Python reticulatus" which had been mounted by Rowland Ward and Co., London. The snake when shot by H. H. in Assam weighed about 200lbs and measured 19 feet 2 inches in length. A special vote of thanks was passed to H. H. the Maharaja for his contribution to the Society's Museum.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were read and discussed:—

1. Burmese Snakes, by Captain F. Wall, I.M.S., and Veterinary-Captain G. H. Evans, A.V.D. 2. New Species of Indian Hymenoptera, by Major C. G. Nurse, 13th Bombay Infantry. 3. "Kills by Carnivorous Animals, by W. A. Wallinger, I.F.S. 4." An appeal for assistance in collecting Gad-flies, Bot-flies, and Warble-flies in India, by Colonel J. W. Yerbury, R.A. 5. Bird's Nesting in the vicinity of Poona, by Captain R. M. Betham, 8th Bombay Infantry. 6. Hints to beginners on collecting and presservinz Natural History Specimens, by H. Comber. 7. Longevity of the Persian Bulbul, by Miss Ida Chinnery. 8. A musk Rat attacking a Toad, by Major S. E. Prall, I.M.S. 9. Squirrels and Satbhais, by Major S. E. Prall, I.M.S. 10. On the use of the Beaks of Pelicans and Flamingoes, by E. H. Aitken.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE QUEEN EMPRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my letter published in your valuable paper of the 31st ultimo, I had suggested that the Municipal Corporation as the representatives of the citizens of Bombay should erect a Public Hall to be called the Victoria Public Hall, in memory of the late lamented Queen Empress. It is satisfactory to note that this suggestion has been taken up in other quarters also in this city and I see that H. E. the Viceroy has since made a similar proposal for Calcutta. Now that it is decided to have a memorial established from public subscriptions among the people of this Presidency, I do sincerely hope that my proposal will be taken up and carried out on a much larger scale than I suggested.

I feel sure that, notwithstanding the appeal of H. E. the Viceroy to the Princes and People of all India, the Native Chiefs and Princes of this Presidency will readily come forward to support this deserving object, by which means a large sum of money can be obtained from which a grand Public Hall and concert-room with a picture-gallery attached to it could be erected. It would be a fitting permanent memorial to the lady, whom we so much revered, loved and admired. Yours, &c.

A LOYAL CITIZEN.

Bombay, 7th February.

MILITARY NEWS.

No decision has been yet arrived at regarding the bounties to time-expired men.

The question of improving the status of the Transport and Veterinary assistants is now being considered.

A further sum of Rs. 15,000 has been advanced to the Officer Commanding the 18th Bengal Lancers for forming a horse run.

Owing to the absence of troops in China, the military estimates have been able to spare a sum of five lakhs for transfer to the Public Works grants to meet expenditure on the construction of the Khushalgarh-Kohat Thal Railway, during the current financial year.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the raising of two more Native Infantry Regiments. This completes the five new battalions.

When the 1st Bengal Infantry returns from Mauritius, all the men entitled to furlough will be allowed three and a half months' leave.

General Gaselee recently telegraphed that no more fodder supplies are needed for the China Force at present.

A proposal is now being considered for increasing the present scale of equipment of Pioneer regiments on field service.

SECOND LIEUTENANT M. B. MCKERROW, Karachi Artilery Volunteers, has been transferred to the Supernumerary List.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 5th was 1,941, giving a death-rate of 120·67 per annum per thousand as against 151·74 the corresponding period of last year, and 107·25 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 222 died from fevers; 786, plague; 3, small-pox; 3, measles; 6, cholera; 1, leprosy; 216, phthisis; 67, diseases of the nervous system; 236, affections of the respiratory organs; 58, diarrhœa; 43, dysentery, 34, still-born; 101, old age and debility; 16, accidents, and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 76; Brahmin, 88; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 14; Hindu of other caste, 1,093; Hindu low castes, 212; Musalman, 347; Parsee, 49; Jew, 3; Native Christians, 46; Eurasians 3; Europeans, 4; 1 Negro-African 1; Buddhist, 2. The total number of births was 229 against 219 the corresponding period of last year and 213 the average over the past five years.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A SHARP February morning—one could almost have said 'frosty.' A large field of sportsmen assembled at the Jackal Club yesterday morning to meet the Master and his 17 couple of hounds. They also felt invigorated by the cold and their gambols amongst themselves was a pretty sight to watch. The Bombay train came in unusually late, and it was close upon 6-30 before we were enabled to move off. The pack were very keen after their long wait in the cold and were somewhat inclined to run wild, and it required a good deal of galloping about, and cracking of whips on the part of the hunt staff, before they were reduced to order. The Master put his hounds into the woods by Paris, and it was not long before "hounds were speaking to the line of a jack." We galloped over the bad bits of melon ground, which lie in parts of the wood, at a break-neck pace, but no time was given us for any gloomy thoughts with the woods ringing with that music so beloved by all sportsmen and the cold wind making us feel fresh and keen, the safety of our own necks seemed quite a minor consideration! Our sole endeavour was to get a good place behind the hounds who were racing so merrily ahead.

Now my brave youths!
Now give a loose rein to the clean, generous steed
Flourish the whip, nor spare the galling spur,
But in the madness of delight forget your fears.
For o'er the rocky hill we range,
And dangerous our course; but in the brave,
True courage never fails,

Once the wily one broke out of the covert he worked right handed giving us a taste of the very broken ground near Bamanwadi and then swung across the main cart-track leading to Sahar. Leaving that behind we made a bee line for Kaleena crossing the two big nullahs on the borders of the melon ground, over the few cactus hedges which are about there, and then clear open going with only good sized paddy bunds to face, we kept to the left of Kaleena hill, by way of that exceedingly stony lane. Once out in the open beyond the jack avoided the plantations, luckily for us! and crossing the dry nullah in front of Kaleena hill the varmint gave us another dose of melon ground

sum allowed for plague expenditure be reduced by Rs. 30,700 or thereabouts being the estimated amount mentioned in the Budget for house inspection charges and that the total expenditure be reduced by that sum." Mr. Hormusji said that the Corporation had spent a large sum of money on house inspection, but it had not diminished a single case of plague and it had not helped to improve the sanitation of the city in the slightest degree. The expense incurred on account of house inspection was not worth the candle. Many notices were served on house owners to make improvements and many of them were obliged to mortgage their houses, and were put to great expense. He thought that the object of the Epidemic Diseases Act was to avoid, if possible, overcrowding in the city. But the notices served by the house-inspection department on the property owners under this Act did not help to stop over crowding. The second object with which the expenditure on house inspection was incurred had been to drive away the plague from the city. But the plague had not diminished. It was not for him to show what was the remedy for plague, but it was for those who advocated this expenditure to prove that it was the proper step to be taken against plague.

Mr. S.D. Khote seconded the amendment. He said that the rules for house improvement were still under consideration and so long as that was so the department should do no work whatever in that direction.

Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai pointed out that in carrying out the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act the Municipal Commissioner, was but a delegate of Government. The Municipality was bound by the Act to provide for house inspection charges and the only way to provide for them was by provision in the budget.

Mr. Diksbit thought the hardships suffered by house owners in reference to this matter of improvements should be brought to the notice of Government.

Mr. N. I. Kabraji pointed out that these hardships had been already reported to Government.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said that in view of a feeling at the Corporation the Commissioner had during the last eight months acted up to the suggestion that the most insanitary houses should be improved. He asked whether the Corporation was prepared to put a stop to this most important work? ("No.") He did not see why this question had been brought up again (Hear hear) If the Commissioner stated that only the most insanitary houses were being improved would Mr. Hormusjee withdraw his motion? The Corporation accepted that principle and approached Government whose reply might be expected shortly. He submitted that pending the reply of Government the grant should be allowed.

Mr. Wadia said plague appeared to be as erratic as water meters because he found that of the houses improved 75 per cent had previously no plague, but plague had appeared there since the houses had been improved. He could cite instances by hundreds. At Cumballa Hill, plague was in the bungalows as well as in the outhouses and the reason why the occupants of the bungalows did not get plague was that as soon as rats were found they ran away leaving the servants in the houses. Assuming that improvement of houses reduced the mortality, why were not the insanitary houses at Mandvie taken in hand? The people there were being allowed to die like rats. But he did not think the plague was being driven out by the improvements of the houses and what, therefore, was the use of expending all this money? Dr. Virgas said too much had been made of this matter. He did not think that the improvement of houses was looked upon as the chief means of preventing plague, because the history of the disease in other places showed that it ran a certain course. But he asked what right had house-owners to be the means and cause of killing people? By what right could house owners recover rents for places that were not fit for beasts to live in? They talked of poor widows but what right had poor widows owning houses to make other poor women widows? (laughter and hear hear.)

Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtula contended that improvements could be carried out under the Municipal Act and moved as an amendment that the expenditure be disallowed, that the Commissioner be requested to proceed with the improvement of houses under section 378 of the Municipal Act and that the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the expenditure that will be necessary for the purpose.

The President said Mr. Jafferbhai could not move an amendment to the motion but might move a rider to Mr. Hormusjee's motion if the latter chose to accept it.

Mr. Hormusjee said he would accept Mr. Jafferbhai's proposition as a rider.

Mr. Setalvad however submitted that Mr. Jafferbhoi's proposal could not be accepted as an amendment or a rider as it raised a new issue and required a notice of motion.

The President ruled Mr. Jafferbhai's proposal out of order.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said they had been for nearly two hours discussing a question that had been already decided by the Corporation. The Corporation would be stultifying themselves if they refused this grant.

Mr. Jafferbhai: I move that the house do now adjourn (Cries of "No no! and "Vote.")

Several members pointed out that Mr. Jafferbhai was out of order as he had already spoken.

Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail then moved the adjournment as he had something to say which he could not say in five minutes.

The motion was however negatived and Haji Yusuf continued the debate. He said he was one of those who formerly supported Mr. Mehta in regard to house inspection but he had now changed his opinion and was in favour of Mr. Hormu-ji's motion.

A member: Mr. Mehta is not here.

Haji Yusuf, Certainly not, do you mean to say I would have been afraid of him if he was here (laughter).

The debate was not concluded when the Council adjourned.

MUNICIPAL MEDICAL RELIEF FOR THE NATIVE POOR.

The Committee of the Corporation to consider and report on the desirability of entertaining one or more diplomaed native midwives for each ward of the City for giving relief to poor women in need of assistance at child-birth, have issued their report. They state that the proposal is one that greatly commends itself to them; and, if carried out, will, in their opinion, be the means of saving many a female and infant life which is now sacrificed or want of knowledge and skill on the part of the ignorant, untrained and not over-clean women who usually attend at child-birth in poor families. It is expected that the services of competent midwives can be secured at about Rs. 75 a month each with Rs. 25 a month each for garri hire and other contingencies. The measure may, if the Corporation so desire, be experimental, but the committee would recommend that it should be tried without delay. In the Committee's opinion the best plan will be, for the present, to engage eight diplomaed native midwives and locate two in each of the four Divisions of the City. Each midwife should live in the ward in which she is to work, and should be available for rendering assitance, free of charge, to poor women, under rules to be made by the Corporation. The Commissioner might be requested to submit draft rules for the working of the scheme. The midwives for E and E wards might be attached to the Cama Hospital or Women and Children and the Bai Motlibai Obstetric Hospital, respectively. The experiment might be tried for three years, and if the scheme is found successful it may be extended as circumstances may warrant. The Committee have no doubt that the measure will mitigate much suffering and distress and to some extent reduce female and infant mortality.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Rao Bahadur Dhakaji Cashinath are of opinion that the experiment should be commenced with only one midwife in each division at a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Dr. Ismael Janmahomed thinks that the experiment will result in failure as the proposed pay of the nurses is too small. It would not be possible to get first class qualified midwives for the money and those appointed at the pay stated would not fail to make the best of their position at the expense of the Municipality by helping those who would pay them and the poor would not be benefited. If real relief is to be given there ought to be at least half a dozen competent midwives in each ward, and at a monthly pay of Rs. 100 or more. This means an annual expenditure of Rs. 60,000 to 70,000 and are the Corporation prepared to undertake that experiment? But even if the Corporation are willing to undertake this large responsibility of spending Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 70, 00 (which the Act does not oblige them to do, but which is quite optional), they will not be able to reduce the mortality from child-birth very much; for, besides the mischief caused by ignorant "dais" and the deep-rooted prejudices, another factor which causes this high mortality, is the insanitary condition of the houses and rooms in which confinement cases take place. To diminish the mortality in such cases it would be essential to establish lying-in asylums in the city. He suggests that the Corporation should give an annual contribution to the Lady Dufferin Fund on condition that the Fund would entertain one midwife for each ward.

MR. T. J. B. THATCHER, on return to duty, becomes District Superintendent of Police in the Sukkarpur-District. Mr. J.V. Cook, on relief by M. Thatcher becomes Superintendent in the Surat District. Mr. J. A. Guider on relief by Mr. Cook is appointed Assistant Superintendent in the Poona District, and Mr. J. B. Jenkins, on Mr. Guider joining at Poona, acts under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

THE FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE trial of the following case was continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Whitworth and the same common jury at the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday:—

ALLEGED FRAUD UPON MESSRS. GREAVES COTTON AND CO.

Jiwandass Haridass, a broker, surrendered to his bail, and was charged before his Lordship and a common jury on three separate charges of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of cheques entrusted to him to pay to the firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Davar and Mr. Bedharjee instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee, Dyabhai and Co. appeared for the accused.

Mr. Davar, in continuing his address to the jury on behalf of the accused, said there was a dispute between the accused and the prosecution as to the mode of payment at the firm of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co. Mr. Hummond denied that cash payments were made. Mr. Leslie, however, admitted it, and was corroborated by Sherazi. It was possible that the accused was told by Mr. Hammond and Mr. Cheetham, that they would prefer cash payments to payment by cheques. Then, what was the accused to do? He had no alternative but to make payments in cash. Mr. Hammond at first said cash payments were sometimes made; but he charged his front soon after, and said that he sometimes received cash at the request of customers, but the money was at once sent by peons to the shroff's department without his touching the money or counting it. When accused paid cash did not care to ask for a receipt, but trusted to the honesty and honour of those gentlemen to pay the money to the shroff's department. With regard to the document marked "settled" counsel said it was a false document and that neither Mr. Cheethan nor Mr. Hammond could give a satisfactory explanation regarding it. The learned counsel concluded by saying hat the sole question before the jury was, was the accused satisfactorily shown to have been guilty. If they had a doubt, his lordship would tell them to give to the accused the benefit of that doubt.

Mr. Justice Whitworth, in summing up, said the jury would remember at the opening of the trial the charge had consisted of six heads, and after hearing the evidence and the arguments of counsel, they had now to determine whether the accused had been entrusted with three sums of money and had dishonestly misappropriated part of such amounts. It had been said the accused had received a cheque for Rs. 23,000 to pay to Messrs. Greaves Cotton, and Co., on account of Sherazi, and that he had only paid in Rs. 13,000 odd, and had kept the balance of about Rs. 9,000. He was also said to have kept the proceeds of the small cheque of Rs. 600 odd, and out of the third cheque had only paid in Rs. 11,000 of out Rs. 28,000. Those were the three items the court had to deal with. He thought it would be taken as proved, for is was not disputed, that the accused actually received the three cheques. It was also quite clear that he used them. There was not the smallest doubt but that he cashed two of them at the Banks, and paid away the smaller one to cover one of his own business transactions. Of course if the accused had been merely a messenger, the case would have been almost conclusively established against him, but they knew he was a broker and had received the cheques in the ordinary course of business as a broker dealing between merchants. His lordship said the jury were perhaps better act quainted with such forms of business than he was, but he thought there was no compulsion on the accused to deliver the cheques to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. He only had to receive money and make payments. Of course the question might arise, was there anything to be gained by cashing the cheques? It might have some bearing on the case. The jury had heard a good deal of argument on the point. If they thought that there was no positive reason for the accused to have cashed the cheques, it would be a point bearing against him, but if they thought they must consider whether that was sufficient to lead them to the conclusion that the accused had acted dishonestly. The cheques having been received and openly dealt, with the next salient point in the case was that though the whole sums were not paid in, yet all the goods were delivered out. His Lordship said that to his mind it at once showed there was something wrong in the Piece Goods Department of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company's firm—something that was not necessarily fraudulent, but something that was wrong. But they went a step further and found the books were wrong, and as soon as they saw that they were forced to the conclusion that the fraud existed in the office. It was clear the books had been falsified. The account books did not agree. If they came to the conclusion that a fraud had been committed, his Lordship did not see how they could arrive at any other view but that it had been committed in Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co's. establishment, and that the accused was no party to it. They had to consider what the evidence was against the accused. It had been said he should have received receipts for the moneys he had paid in, but bearing in mind what Sherazi had himself said it was difficult to come to any conclusion whether the accused ought to have received small receipts and handed them to his employer. If it had been made perfectly clear how the goods were delivered out of the godown there might have been grounds for coming to the conclusion that the accused might have been a party to the fraud, but his lordship said if he read the evidence rightly, it was difficult to say how the delivery took place. They would remember the documents which purported to be the orders for the delivery. They struck him as being very curious documents curious in this way. They know that the business between Sherazi and Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., was on a large scale, yet they found the two documents which were for large amounts Rs. 11000 and Rs. 13,000 each, included odd annas and pies. On looking at the books it would be found they were the only items on the page in which annas and pies came in. It was therefore curious that the documents did not at once direct attention to the accounts Continuing, his Lordship said the case was not one in which the prosecuting firm came before the court and said the cheques were never received; and there was no fraud in our office. His lordship asked the jury under the circumstances to determine whether they considered the accused had been guilty of fraud.

The jury, after consulting together for about twenty minutes, by a majority of six to three found the accused guilty.

Mr. Justice Whitworth asked them to again retire as the hearing had taken some time, and they had quickly arrived at a decision which was not unanimous.

After another retirement, the jury again returned into court when the foreman said no alteration had taken place in their opinions.

Mr. Davar pointed out that where the majority was 6 to 3, it was open to his lordship to discharge the jury and order a new trial.

Mr. Justice Whitworth discharged the jury, reserving his decision in regard to whether the accused should be acquitted or retried.

TRIAL OF THE PARSEE ACCOUNTANT.

Cursetji Jamsetji Chandana, a book-keeper and accountant in Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Co's employ, was charged with having on the 3rd December 1897, and on subsequent dates made false entries in the firms books in connection with the accounts of Haji Abdul Rahman Sherazi. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Davar and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs Pestonji, Rustim and Kola, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Lowndes in opening the prosecution said the facts were simple. In December 1897, the accused had made a credit entry in the firms ledger of Rs. 8,100. That entry like the others had been made from vouchers. After the entry was made, the accused struck out the figure 8, leaving the credit as only Rs. 100. Later on he had received a credit from for Rs. 815 which he had placed to Sherazi's credit, and afterwards altered the entry to Rs. 8,815. The accused had also manipulated the account, so that a total of Rs. 28,000 had been placed to Sherazi's credit. The theory of the Prosecution was that Sherazi was not benefited by the transactions, but that the accused, acting in conjunction with other persons had used Sherazi's account as a means of obtaining money from the firm by fraud.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Mr. Arthur Leslie, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., said the accused had been head book-keeper to the firm for fifteen or sixteen years. His duties were to keep certain ledgers in his own handwriting, etc. In that ledger there was an account called "the piece goods rupee sale to arrive," and an account in the name of Hajee Abdul Rahman Sherazi. In October last defalcations were discovered in Sherazi's account in F. Ledger, which was a running ledger for several years. The accounts department was entirely separate from the other department of the firm. The foundation of every item in the book was a voucher. The amount in the voucher (shewn to witness) was Rs. 8,100; and the same amount should have appeared in the books. But it did not. Turning to Sherazi's account in the ledger, under date the 3rd December 1897, witness said the entry of Rs. 8,815 was a false entry. In the corresponding voucher the amount was only Rs. 815 so that Rs. 8,000 were falsely credited to Sherazi. The cash entry on that date was also Rs. 8.5. The result of the manipulation was a loss to the firm of Rs. 8,000. When the defalcations were discovered witness had an interview with the accused. Accused himself pointed out the defalcations to witness. Witness was well acquainted with the accused's handwriting, and he said the alterations in the entries were in accused's handwriting. Witness referred to the false entry of Rs. 25,300 and said it should have been Rs. 15,360. The "one" had been altered with "two." It could not possibly have been done honestly. Under the 29th July was an entry of Rs. 17,500, which was in effect an entry for Rs. 10,000. It was in the handwriting of one Ardasir, who was in the piece goods department, but was transferred for a day or two to the accounts department. Witness described the other alterations made in the accounts. The fair cashbook was kept by one of the clerks in the accounts department under the supervision of the accused. The second item caused a gain to Sherazi of Rs. 10,000 and the firm lost Rs. 10 000. The handwriting of the entries was the accused's. The third item also caused a loss of Rs. 10 000 to the firm. The handwriting was the accused's.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said the F. Ledger related to the piece goods department.

Witness was cross-examined in great detail as to the matters on which he was questioned in Jiwandas Harida's case. Some of the false vouchers initialled by Mr. Cheetham were also initialled by Sir George Cotton. Mr. Davar having drawn witness' attention to what he called "systematic falsification of the accounts" witness still said he was not convinced of dishonesty on the part of Mr. Hammond or Mr. Cheetham. He thought it might be gross carelessness or incompetence on their part. In answer to further questions, witness said he considered Mr. Cheethamjwas grossly careless in some instances.

Mr. Davar, in answer to the Court, said the theory of the defence was that all the entries made by the accused had been made on false vouchers prepared by Mr. Hammond and Mr. Cheetham.

Mr. Leslie, continuing, said Mr. Hammond was the first person who told him of these defalcations.

Ardasir Dosobhoy said he was in the employment of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. for twenty-eight or twenty-nine years. (Is referred to an entry of Rs. 7,500.) Witness wrote by cash Rs. 7,500. He was employed in the piece goods department, but was ordered by Mr. Leslie to go to the account department. When he wrote the figure "1" was not there, whereby the amount was turned into Rs. 17,500.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar: Witness never heard Mr Hammond or Mr. Cheetham order peons to bring the ledger to them. Brokers and merchants used to go to these gentlemen, but witness could not say whether they prepared vouchers for them. Witness sometimes prepared vouchers for merchants. He had never seen Mr. Cheetham making out vouchers. If merchants had anything special to say they went to the Sahib: merchants never took moneys to the Sahibs. Witness never knew an instance of that. When the Sahibs prepared the vouchers, the merchants went with the moneys to the clerk's department. (Is shown a voucher.) The moneys in this case must have gone to Mr Cheetham: otherwise he would not make out the vouchers. When the merchants took money to the Sahib the Sahib prepared a cash slip or voucher; then he made an entry in the book produced. Witness never saw the Sahib counting money. When he received money the he sent it to the shroff, whose duty it was to count the money. The money was sent to the shroff by a peon, or the merchant took it.

At this stage the court adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB SESAMUM.

THE final report of the Sesamum Crop of the Punjab for the year 1900 (16 out of 31 districts are dealt with) reads:—

The total area now ascertained to be under sesamum in the Punjab this year is 188,200 acres the lowest yet on record, against 216,400 acres in 1899, and the quinquennial average of 236540 acres. It is therefore 15·3 per cent. short of the preceding year and 22·6 per cent. short of the five years' average. Increases are observable in the districts of Karnal, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujranwala and Peshawar owing to sufficient monsoon rains. In Lahore the area has increased from 4,300 to 14,100 acres, or by 227·9 per cent., as compared with the area of last year, but is not much above the normal, which is 13,540 acres. A decrease in the area under this crop is reported from 8 out of the 16 districts, chiefly in Ferozepore, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh. The decrease is due to the heavy floods on the sailabs lands in these districts. The crop is sown mostly on unirrigated lands.

The total yield of the sesamum crop this year is estimated at 381,550 cwt., which is 17·4 per cent in excess of the outturn of last year, but still falls short by 20·8 per cent of the five years' average yield. With the exception of the three districts of Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh there is a marked increase in outturn in all the districts, as compared with the figures of last year. The late monsoon rains have greatly improved the outturn. The crop was affected by an insect in the Mooltan District which reduced the yield. The average outturn this year is 117 seers per acre against—84 seers in 1899, 112 seers in 1898, and 132 seers in 1897. A decrease in the yield in Muzaffargarh is reported to be due to excessive moisture in the land, which is injurious to the crop at the time of ripening.

PUNJAB RAPE SEED.

The first forecast of the rape-seed crop of the Punjab for the year 1900-1901. (Only 20 out of 31 districts are dealt with:—

The area under the rape-seed crop is estimated this year at 537,500 acres against 397,500 acres last year. This increase, which amounts to 50 per cent., is due to the favourable conditions for sowing owing to the late monsoon rains. The figures for irrigated and unirrigated sowings are compared below:—

Year.	Irrigated. Acres.	Unirrigated. Acres.	Total. Acres.
1899-00	121,100	276,400	397,500
1900-01	140,200	457,300	597,500

The increase is mainly on unirrigated lands owing to seasonable rainfall and heavy floods in the rivers. This is considerable increase in the districts of Hissar, Hoshiarpur, Lahore, Sialkot, Gujrat, Jhelum and Dera Ismail Khan. In Hissar and Lahore alone the increase on the unirrigated lands is estimated to be respectively 420 and 950 per cent. as compared with the sowings of last year. The only districts which show some decrease are Delhi and Umballa. In the former district the reason assigned is, that in Tahsil Sonepat a larger unirrigated area has been sown this sear wise wheat.

As there have also been copious showers towards the end of December, a good yield of rape-seed is expected.

PUNJAB INDIGO.

The final report on the Indigo crop of the Punjab for the year 1900:—

Reports on the Indigo crop continue to be received from 7 out of 31 districts of the Province. The area under this crop estimated in August last was 97,100 acres, and in the second forecast an increase of 5·8 per cent. was estimated over the first forecast. The total area now returned, finally under the indigo crop is 115,700 acres as compared with 97,300 in the preceding year. This shows an increase of 18·9 per cent. over the past year's figures and 11·3 per cent. over the quinquennial average. The rains were late at the time of sowings, but the subsequent heavy fall greatly benefited the crop, and improved the prospects, though it is sown entirely on irrigated lands. In Hissar a large area was sown with food crops in preference to indigo owing to the past bad season. In Rohtak the decrease is due to the selling rate of indigo being comparatively cheaper, but the yield was good. In the Karnal District the late excessive rains interfered with sowings. In Gurgaon the conditions were favourable for sowing a larger area this year, and the yield is said to be slightly above the average. In the districts of Mooltan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh large areas were sown as compared with the preceding year, especially in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, where the area sown was more than double that sown in the previous year. This was due to the opportune and plentiful supplies of canal water. The outturn of seed on the whole is estimated a 5,807,400 seers against 5,934,100 or 2·1 per cent. less than in the year 1899 and 2·1 per cent short of the quinquennial average. This decrease occurs only in the three districts of Hissar, Rohtak and Karnal, due to causes already mentioned. The yield of dye as compared with last year, area for area, shows an increase of 387,400 seers. The outturn of seed is on the whole slightly below the normal, and that of the dye above the normal.

Captain J. C. Robertson, I.M.S., has been ordered from Lansdowne to Benares as special plague officer.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Monday was 90. Seventeen cases and fifteen deaths from plague were reported.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere 1s. 1½d. per bottle

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PROFESSOR RAMSAY IN BOMBAY.

LECTURE ON EDUCATION.

PROFESSOR RAMSAY delivered a lecture on Higher Education and its Needs yesterday evening at the Framjee Cowasji Institute, Dhobi-talao. There was a large attendance and the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, Vice Chancellor of the University, presided.

Professor Ramsay said that he did not intend to speak specially on Indian education. It appeared to him that it would be better both for him as well as the meeting if he confined his remarks to education in other countries, leaving it to them to apply the moral to India. Having sketched the rise of universities in Europe he drew attention to the system of university education in Germany. In Germany the change from the system of monastic colleges and universities took place at the end of the eighteenth century. It was then resolved to establish bodies of men who should have for their primary object the increase of knowledge. This could be achieved in the first place by disseminating knowledge more widely throughout the human race; and secondly by endeavouring to effect some discoveries which would lead to knowledge not previously in existence. The Germans were wise enough to see that these two functions could be well combined, and the combination in German universities had resulted in much good to the various states in Germany. Teachers were not selected at random, but by a long process of observation and experiment. To begin with boys who entered colleges in Germany were supposed to be proficient in what might be called ordinary information. They were trained at schools or colleges until the age of seventeen or eighteen. Then they could enter colleges, and the goal placed before them was to add to their knowledge. The students who achieved indifferent distinction were granted degrees. The examination for these degrees rather served as a stimulus for the young men to read and learn further. In spite of their having taken a degree the young men had not yet any right to teach. They had further to try to produce something new. If they succeeded and gained the confidence of their colleagues, they were called before a public meeting. The meeting might be attended by learned persons and the public. There any person could rise from the audience, and put them certain puzzling questions. If they passed the ordeal, they would have the right to teach in any university they liked. They could get no pay from the university except what they could obtain from their students. If they still persevered and made new discoveries they could be appointed to what were called extraordinary professorships. The pay attached to the professorships was small. If they continued to distinguish themselves, they would be appointed as professors in the smaller universities. Then they could get salary, marry, settle down and live. If their fame continued to increase, the larger universities would desire to get their services. This plan of selection was also adopted in Norway Denmark, Russia and other countries. In Spain the old system of monastic institutions still continued. Formerly in the whole kingdom of France there was only one university, viz, the university of Paris. There were colleges attached to the University, which were situated in various large French towns. The result of this system was that the Paris University became so large that it was unmanagable. The number of students increased to twelve or fifteen thousand.

This obliged the Paris University to exclude many students, and students who were foreigners were not allowed to study medicine there. This state of things led to an attempt on the part of the French to copy the system prevalent in Germany, and raised their colleges to universities. At present France had seven or eight universities. In England the French plan had been adopted with modifications. They had there a modified survival of monastic institutions. The colleges which existed at Oxford and Cambridge were previously colleges of religious brotners. Now they had become colleges in which young men could live, study and work together. The developments of university lectures in Oxford and Cambridge was of comparatively recent origin. Passing on to America he would say that the English people who went there took their institutions with them. Law there differed very little from English law. The system of Government was pretty much the same as in English universities, but there was more connection between the colleges in America than in England. About twenty-five years ago there was established a new university. There young men were allowed, after getting degrees, to perform researches. This university was started in another way, but in the course of a few years is developed to a great extent. The Americans saw the advantages of this new university and the system prevailing there was copied by other universities. In India the universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were almost established at the same time viz, about the year 1858. These universities were founded on the model of the University of London as it existed then. At that time the latter university was a sort of examining board, and the result was that the Indian universities were also examining boards with a number of affiliated colleges. Before a student could present himself for the university examination in India, he must be a student in one or the other of the recognised colleges. The lecturer did not intend to express a positive opinion about this system, but he would say that there were complaints against the same system prevalent in the university of London, and it was in the process of being altered. He did not know whether they would also like to make some changes in the existing state of affairs in the Indian universities (applause). The idea of a university was to increase knowledge. That can be done in two ways. First of all investigations could be made by professors and teachers in order to produce some new discoveries. They would take along with them students of their colleges to instruct them in the art of increasing knowledge. It would not do to take all the students, for some bright students would do very well. The post is born and not made and he believed the investigator might be said to be born and not made. But he thought that most men had some germs of originality in them which could be developed and the duty of the universities was to do so. He would counsel them that the object of training young men should be in the direction of developing their originality. Coming to the system of examinations, the lecturer said he did not deny that examinations had their advantages. But he thought it was a mistake to train young men as though all that was wanted of him was to absorb a certain amount of information as quickly as possible and to produce it in a form acceptable to his examiner (applause). For that reason it would be better if they passed away from the system of examinations in India and in England and adopted the system prevalent on the Continent which had been so successful. The habit of examination appeared to be due to the abuses of the Civil Service. Early in the nineteenth century the Civil Service was jobbed. Those who were fortunate enough to occupy appointments passed them to their sons and sons-in-law (laughter). The result was that a certain number of incompetent people filled public posts in England. The cry was raised against the evil and the posts were given to those who could show good results in competitive examinations. Thus the systems of examinations came in vogue. However the pendulum was now swinging in the opposite direction. In England university education had been behind industry. There industry had gone ahead. In Germany industry and university education had gone hand in hand. The chemical industries in Germany drew their chemists directly from universities. Many discoveries of the utmost practical importance were made in universities. In India, he was sorry to say, that a journey through the country had shown him that there were very few industries. One of the most important problems for India was how to establish in its midst industries by which they could make use of the enormous and bountiful supply of materials in the country. There were two ways of making money from such materials. For example they could take the iron ore, and export it to other countries. The second and more profitable plan would be to open iron industry in the country and to give employment to thousands of Indians. He would press upon every man in India to seriously consider the question as to how the industrial progress of India was to be achieved. In India they had seen that they still possessed a system of education which had been rejected long ago by Germany and more recently by France. It was of the greatest importance that the changes made in those countries should also be made in the system of education in India (applause).

INDIAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS TO BE ABOLISHED.

Mr. Justice Candy thanked Professor Ramsay for his most interesting lecture. He said that there were several points in the lecture which seemed to him to give much food for thought, especially when the lecturer said that examinations might be done away with. It was possible that Professor Ramsay did not know of a very important document which had lately come from the Secretary of State for India. It was no a confidential document and had been embodied in a Government resolution in the Educational Department. The gist of it was that university examinations should be done away with, and that there could be a big Civil Service Commission in whose hands should be placed the work of examining all aspirants for Government employment. That was such a big subject that they would agree with him that it was not one for them to venture upon at the close of the evening.

The proceedings then terminated.

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A HINDOO WRESTLER IN TROUBLE.

BOOTA SINGH, a Hindu athlete on January 10, of some repute, appeared before the City Court at Melborne on a charge of having assaulted and threatened the life of Arthur H. Pritchard, a court interpreter. Mr. Corr conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Maxwell defended.

The prosecutor, Pritchard, stated that on Friday last, about 7 p.m., whilst walking along the pathway inside the Carlton Gardens parallel with Rathdown-street the accused came behind him.

Mr. Maxwell interposed that perhaps Singh did not know what witness was saying.

Being asked if he understood the evidence, the accused shook his head.

Mr. Panton: Very well, then; get an interpreter and pay for him yourself. We have had ample means of knowing that you understand English. Are you lying or telling the truth?

Mr. Maxwell: I must object to the way in which you are speaking to this man. Your worship is practically saying you don't believe him.

Mr. Panton: It is my endeavor to stop these men throwing dust in the eyes of the justices.

Mr. Maxwell: I do not think it is fair, the way the accused is being spoken about.

Mr. Panton: He is represented by counsel.

Mr. Maxwell: Yes; and his counsel is here to see that he is not prejudged. Your worship has shown you are prejudiced against this man in favor of Pritchard.

Mr. Panton: I am maintaining the dignity of this court, and so long as I am here I shall continue to do so.

The prosecutor, Pritchard, continuing his evidence said that he turned round when accused came behind him. Accused raised his stick which had a metal knob, and aimed two blows at witness, who dodged and escaped the stick. Accused then thrust at him, and prodded him in the ribs. Accused said in his own language, "I'll kill you and leave you." He also made use of vile expressions.

Mr. Maxwell: Witness had been in the habit of shipping Hindus from Melbourne to Queensland, for which he received £1, £2, and sometimes £5, out of which he paid the men's expenses. Boota Singh was also in the business.

Mr. Corr objected that the evidence was irrelevant.

Mr. Panton: He needn't answer unless he pleases. He has nothing to conceal.

Mr. Maxwell: How does your worship know he has nothing to conceal? That is a most extraordinary thing for a magistrate to say at the commencement of a cross-examination.

Mr. Panton: Don't dare to make remarks to me about what I say. You seem to have come in here this morning determined to defy the bench. Your conduct has been most extraordinary. I don't think I have heard anything like this before.

Mr. Maxwell: I want you to put yourself in my place. I am beginning the cross-examination of a witness to show that he has a certain motive for taking up a certain position. You interpose that he has nothing to conceal.

Mr. Panton: Apparently he has not.

Mr. Maxwell: Then I take the liberty of saying it is a most improper thing to say.

Mr. Panton: Oh, go on! go on! Stop this unseemly wrangle.

Continuing his answers to Mr. Maxwell, Pritchard said that he shipped men that Boota Singh had tried to get, and this had apparently provoked the accused. He did not call Boota a black dog.

Boota Singh entered the box, and gave a different version of the affair. He said that Pritchard called him to his side, and speaking crossly, told witness he must not send men away to Queesland, or else he would be imprisoned. He (Boota) produced his authority, but the plaintiff snatched it from him and put it in his pocket. After demanding the return of the document accused raised his umbrella and shook it at Pritchard. He did not strike him or say he would kill him.

Other evidence was heard.

Mr. Panton (after deliberation with the other occupants of the bench): The evidence for the prosecution satisfies us that it is necessary to take steps to prevent you Boota Singh from injuring Mr. Pritchard. We will bind you over to keep the peace for three months. You must find two sureties of £50, and enter into a bond yourself for £100. Failing the sureties you must go to gaol for three months. For the assault we inflict a fine of £1.

NEW POST OFFICE RULES AT DAMAUN.

SINCE the retirement of the Post-master of Damaun, Mr. J. M. Moraes, on double pension deservedly earned from the British and Portuguese Governments, there have been several other Post-masters, Mr. Leopoldine da Cunha officiating during the end of the year 1900. The climate of Damaun did not agree with Mr. Cunha's health and he exchanged places with the Post-master of Chinchini in Goa, Mr. Saturnino de Piedade Mariano da Silva, who took charge of the Damaun Post Office at the commencement of the New Year and has been assisted by Mr. J. M. Moraes, whose services are secured for the convenience of the public. New rules, however, have been introduced which have put the people to great inconvenience.

Until recently, post stamps and cards were sold by a stamp-vendor who received three per cent. on the sales, and they could be bought at any time during the day. The Goa Government thought fit to reduce the three per cent. to one per cent. commission, with which the stamp-vendor was dissatisfied and refused to act. Now these stamps and cards are sold at the Post Office only at stated hours to the great inconvenience of the public.

The other hardship the people complain of is in respect of money orders which were formerly obtained at the Post Office which is situated at Lower Damaun, whereas now a person wishing to transmit money through the Post office has first to present a written application at the Post Office for that purpose, affixing thereto a post stamp of the value of one anna a half pie. Thereupon the applicant is furnished with an order to the Government Treasury office to receive the money, which he has to carry to Upper Damaun where the Treasury Office is located and is open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. only, and pay the amount to be remitted, plus commission, which has now been increased from 1-2 to 3-2 per cents, and on the receipt which is presented at the Post Office where the money order is eventually issued. People prefer to remit the money through the British Post Office at Vapi instead of dancing attendance at the Post and Treasury offices and come in conflict with numerous Catholic holidays when the Treasury Office remains closed. Since the introduction of these new rules, the Post Office has virtually lost its income derived by money orders and as a matter of fact even the Government officials have had to transmit money through Vapi. Then again the Goa authorities in sanctioning the altered rules have lost sight of the fact that during the monsoons, communication between Lower and Upper Damaun is often closed for days together owing to the inclemency of the weather and the Treasury Office remains closed for all acts and purposes.

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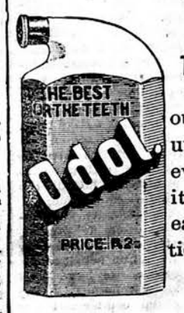

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PURELY PERSONAL

LORD DUFFERIN, who has lately came into such pathetic prominence in the financial world, is perhaps the most distinguished of living diplomats. Here is his diplomatic career: Under-Secretary of State for India Governor-General of Canada, Governor-General of India and Ambassador to the Courts of Russia, Italy, Turkey, and to the French Republic. Lord Dufferin is an ideal courtier in manner and since his courtesy comes from a kind heart and a sympathetic nature as much as from the diplomatic habit, it is not to be wondered at that he is as great a favourite with the humblest government clerk who ever worked for him as with the porminent leaders of the social and political world.

An indefatigable reader, Lord Dufferin's encyclopædic knowledge makes him a delightful companion the brilliance of his conversation might indeed dazzle and weary were it not mellowed by a delightful touch of Irish humour. Lord Dufferin is an enthusiastic and practical yachtsman, but he goes in for cruising rather than racing. His book, "Letters from High Latitudes," was written after a visit to Ireland in his schooner yacht the *Foam*. On retiring from public service, Lord Dufferin settled down at Clandboys, a mansion dating from the time of James I., and delightfully situated on Belfast Lough.

The managing director of the London and Globe Finance Corporation is a big man, nearly six feet in hight, weighing from seventeen to eighteen stone, and of an unmistakably Semitic type of face. He has an enormous head, small eyes, black hair and mou-tache, a receding forehead and chin, a fleshy neck and an American accent. He always dresses in black and has never been known to wear any article of jewellery. When he is not deep in figures he is very entertaining, for in addition to a keen sense of humour, he has, as one might well imagine, an extensive knowledge of the world and of its inhabitants.

Though Mr. Whitaker Wright spends a good deal of time at his house in Park Lane, next to Lord Londonderry's, his place in Surrey Lea Park a modern palace stored with unique works of art, is his home. Mrs Whitaker Wright is a handsome American brunette, petite with a wonderful gift for finance. The only son, an einhteen-year old Etonia and his two sisters still in their teens are particularly intelligent and vivacious young people. Mr. Wright is a good billiard player and, although fifty-five years of age, does not despise an occasional game of cricked on the lawn.

Mr. Whitaker Wright has a horror of being photographed. Nothing will induce him to get into a hansom cab. If he cannot get a four-wheeler he gets into a bus, and if there is no 'bus he walks. He despises "references" absolutely. When living in Kensington he went into a shop and asked where there was a good preparatory school. The shopkeeper mentioned one, and to it young Master Wright was sent for a whole year. When engaging servants Mr. Wright never looks at their references. He judges them by their physiognomy.

Although a recluse—Mr. Wright never goes out anywhere—he has a "penchant" for the company of crowned heads. He has lunched with the Prince of Wales and dined with the King of the Belgians. He is very proud of his new yacht, "The Sybarite," and perhaps the greatest ambition of his life is to be a member of the R. T. Y. C. He is essentially a "home bird," and is most happy with his family, inspecting his wonderful fishing-ponds or his palatial stables. He once declared that his greatest enjoyment was to listen to the cawing of rooks.

He saved his life once by giving an old Red Indian squaw a trivial present. Out prospecting one day, he looked in at her tent, and gave her a "quid" of tobacco. She immediately told him that the braves of her tribe were on the war-path, and hid him beneath some skins. Presently up came the redskins, and asked if she had seen him. She stood at the door of her tent, and said that he had passed on in a certain direction. Every other white man in the neighbourhood was murdered.

On another occasion, in America, he went one afternoon for a sale on Lake Michigam. He started a moderately rich man; when he reached shore in the evening he found awaiting him a telegram in which he learnt that during the afternoon he had become a millionaire!

In more recent days he discovered that a servan in his employ was practically "running" a syndicate on the strength of remarks relating to his mining transactions that Mr. Wright let call at home. From the day that Mr. Wright discovered it that syndicate began to experience a series of misfortunes, and from that hour forth the face of the domestic, formerly so bright, became more and more careworn. "You are not looking well," his master would say sometimes in a kind tone. "No sir," the servant would reply in a melancholy voice. "I have not been feeling very well lately." The ultimate fate of the syndicate was, of course, what might have been expected.

The very first moment you caught sight of the interesting face of Mr. E. T. Cook—who has just resigned the editorship of the "Daily News" under circumstances entirely creditable to him as a journalist and a man—you would know that you were in the presence of a hard, a serious, and a professional student. The complexion is pale—as of one who works of nights: the eyes, deep-set, somewhat dreamy, and a little dimmed, and the air and manner are retiring, and even shy. The features are regular, well chiselled, refined; again the features of a man of thought and study.

And Mr. Cook is as he looks. The journalism he brought the hard and almost fierce application of the student of the University. There never was an editor more laborious—more absolutely absorbed—in his work. And one of the ways in which he showed this was by the extraordinary system of organisation by which he always managed to have his information just at hand and just apropos. It was probably in the hard school of the "Pall Mall Gazette" in the days of Mr. Stead—himself a great—that Mr. Cook learned this great art of documenting—to use a good French word—and of organising his information.

There could be a much greater contrast than that between Mr. Cook and his successor. If Mr. Cook looks every inch the pale—faced, self-absorbed, retiring student, Mr. Lehmann carries in every line of face and figure the impress of the man of hard exercise—of life in the open air, of almost fanatical cult of athleticism. There is not an ounce of spare flesh on that compact, lithe, well-knit frame of his. You would say he was made of wires, if the suggestion of heavy and outstanding muscles did not suggest that he was rather built of cables. The best single word I can apply to him as indicating his appearance is the old word "taut." You can fancy him doing anything splendidly which required at once muscle, nerve, promptitude, and condition. You figure him either as rushing forward to plant a blow with his fist—to drive his foil home in a fencing bout—or, as giving to an oar the long, steady, strong, untiring pull that carries a boat over a long and hard course to victory.

SIR JOHN TENNIEL is more like a dashing cavalry officer in retreat than a journalist. A bristling white moustache, a tall and spare figure, erect and alert in spite of something like eighty years, the rubicund cheek—all suggest the man who has spent his life in the saddle, and who was much more accustomed to the gruff shouts of command on the drill ground that the soft and quiet consultations of the editor's room. Mr. Linley Sambourne, who has succeeded Sir John, is the very opposite of his illustrious predecessor in appearance: short, somewhat stout, and with an expression of abounding good nature in sharp contrast with the severity of Sir John Tenniel's expression—a severity that is in expression only, I should add.

THERE isn't in all England a more popular member of the profession of letters than Mr. Sambourne; and deservedly, for a kindlier and sweeter nature never existed. His brilliant fancy, his exquisite drawing, his extraordinary resource, will now have full play, and the great traditions of Punch will not suffer at his hands. Mr. Sambourne is seen a good deal about, for he is gregarious, and is everywhere welcome. But he is a man of very quiet tastes, and not always of the strongest health. He had but one child, a daughter whom he adores with all the fervour of his strongly affectionate heart. She was married a few years ago, and for a while she was seriously ill; but I am glad, to say that she survived the ordeal—made more terrible to her, as well as to her father, by the fact that he was himself ill about the same time.

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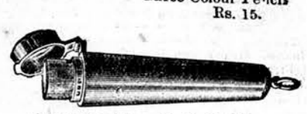
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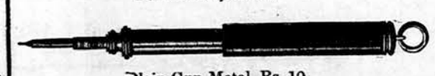
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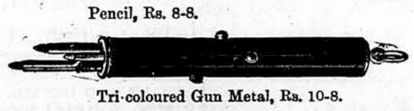
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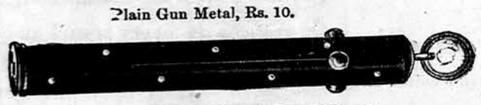
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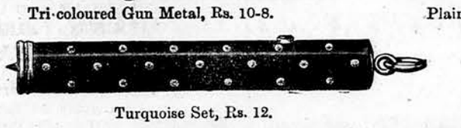
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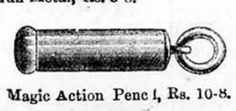
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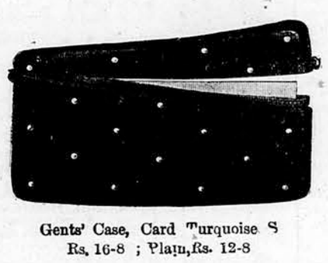
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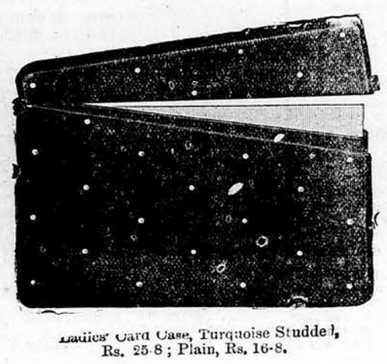
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.